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JPRS-UPS-84-109

11 December 1984

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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11 December 1984

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. CONDUCT OF MICRONESIA TRUSTEESHIP CRITICIZED

PM091039 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Oct 84 First Edition p 3

[APN article written for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and published under the rubric "The United States Versus Micronesia": "Behind the Screen of Trusteeship"]

[Text] There are reports that of late the Reagan administration has been lobbying U.S. congressmen to gain their approval for an agreement on the so-called "free association" of two component parts of Micronesia (the former Caroline Islands and the Marshall Islands)--with the United States.

It is becoming obvious that this is essentially a question of Washington's latest attempts to seal its de facto annexation of the Pacific Islands which were placed under U.S. administration as a trust territory in 1947 in accordance with a UN Security Council decision.

Ten of the 11 trust territories of the postwar period--British Cameroons, British Togoland, French Cameroons, French Togoland, Ruanda-Urundi, Tanganyika, Western Samoa, Somaliland, Nauru, and Papua-New Guinea--have in the years that have elapsed already exercised their right to independent development. And only in Micronesia have the tasks under the international trusteeship system yet to be implemented.

The question arises: Why is the United States the only country in the world still to be administering a trust territory?

The point is that for almost 40 years, in its policy toward the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Washington has been guided not by the UN Charter, not by the Agreement on Trusteeship which was concluded between the United States and the UN Security Council, and certainly not by the provisions of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, adopted by the United Nations back in 1960 on the initiative of the Soviet Union. Throughout this very long period, successive U.S. administrations have been guided by selfish considerations primarily of a military-strategic nature.

And the result? The conditions necessary for genuine political, economic, and cultural progress have not been created during the period of almost 40 years which the population of the Pacific Islands has spent under the

trusteeship of the world's richest and most powerful country. Throughout these years the Americans have craftily engaged in the colonization of Micronesia behind the legal screen of the Security Council mandate. And, according to the opinion of many Western journalists, including U.S. journalists, the trust territory has ended up as a "tropical slum," a "U.S. bantustan."

On the other hand, Washington has done very well as regards the militarization of Micronesia. This is borne out by the many naval bases, military airfields, depots of nuclear, chemical, and other mass destruction weapons, and missile technology testing grounds, either already in operation or in the process of being built.

It is obvious that the militarist preparations of the United States in Micronesia are particularly dangerous for the countries of the Asian and Pacific region. Washington's plans may be judged by the revelations of the NEW YORK TIMES which wrote that the bombers based on the Pacific Islands can carry out strikes against the Asian mainland, and that ground forces deployed here would be able "to react flexibly" to anything that happens in that area.

According to Soviet public opinion, the illegal actions of the United States with regard to Micronesia do not just hamper the realization of the inalienable right of the people of this territory to genuine self-determination, freedom, and independence, but also pose a serious threat to the security of the countries of Asia and Oceania in the immediate vicinity of this area, and ultimately lead to the creation of a new hotbed of tension in the world. They are an overt challenge to the United Nations and cannot fail to evoke the world public's indignation and alarm.

The United Nations, under whose leadership the international trusteeship system was set up, must without delay, take all the steps necessary to ensure that the United States complies with the full extent of its obligations under the UN Charter and the trusteeship agreement.

CSO: 1807/93

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. 'PERVERTED POLITICAL THINKING' NECESSITATES VIGILANCE

LD202241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Oct 84

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Text] Commentary on a topical theme of the day by a military specialist. At our microphone is Lieutenant General Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov, a PhD professor.

The situation in the world continues to be explosive. All the steps being taken by the Washington administration confirm the continuation of an extremely adventurist course aimed at achieving unilateral military advantages over the USSR and the other socialist countries. In its attempts to justify this policy which is virtually pushing mankind to the verge of nuclear war, the West makes wide use of demagoguery, lies, falsifications, and anti-Soviet myths. These questions are in the center of the ideological struggle which, as was stressed at the June 1983 plenum of the Central Committee of our party, today embraces the minds and hearts of thousands of millions of people.

Soviet people and Soviet servicemen who come up against the crusaders of the cold war and their adventurist actions frequently ask themselves the questions: Can it really be that those who are at the summit of power in Washington do not understand all the danger of the situation they are creating? What is the philosophy, if one can call it that, which guides the present pretenders to world leadership? What lies at the basis of their perverted political thinking?

The main apologists of war now live in Washington. Everyone knows this. The modern conservatism which is idolized by the Washington leaders and which is based on naked anticommunism is a sort of class reaction to the continuing process of revolutionary transformations in the world. The contemporary conclusions of the conservative philosophy stem from the powerful necessity, as the U.S. President asserts, to rebuff the Reds resolutely as a condition for the existence of the capitalist system. The growth of conservative convictions not infrequently go as far as extremely reactionary views such as Reagan's assertions of the possibility, as he puts it, of consigning world communism to the rubbish heap of history. For example, a textbook prepared in the United States by people who think like their President with the title (What Is Communism) asserts that every American should remember that he pays

the communists one-third of his taxes, for it is due to their threat that we must maintain an army, create new weapons in order to save the world and America from being seized by the Reds. The communists are to blame for everything.

This is how out-and-out [dremuchiy] anticommunism, the sociopolitical essence of U.S. conservatism, is formed. A myth about the alleged exclusivity of American history and the American people has been created and has existed stably for a long time in the American social consciousness. This myth is constantly nourished in schools and colleges with unsubstantiated, demagogic reasoning about how the United States is a true example for the whole world, an example of democracy, freedom, power, authority, and so on. Also, this exclusivity supposedly gives the right, predetermined by fate, the Almighty, and history, to lead the world. Americans have long been accustomed to thinking, the American sociologist (?Berger) notes, that they are endowed with a special mission to change the world according to their own model, even by means of war. The absurdity of such assertions is obvious.

The slogan put forward by hawks and from the lips of the present President--peace based on strength--means balancing on a tightrope of tension. This balancing act began immediately after the 40th U.S. President came to office. Reagan at once repudiated the SALT-II agreement, signed in Vienna in 1979, and heralded his course with the "Globeshield" exercises of the strategic triad, which were on a hitherto unprecedented scale.

Thousands of missiles in silos and on nuclear boats were aimed at real targets in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Hundreds of strategic bombers with nuclear weapons on board--cruise missiles and bombs--rose into the air and set course for battle. In those hours and minutes, the invisible line dividing peace and war became even more slender and brittle. Hundreds of millions of people often do not suspect that on the days when the imperialist military holds such exercises, the nuclear threshold is brought considerably lower. After all, no one can know whether it is merely an exercise or a perfidious plan for a preemptive attack.

In essence, the power of the present, extreme right wing of modern conservatives is the power of the hawks. Exposes of these hawks, and of the forces they personify, form, in Soviet servicemen and the Soviet people, a firm irreconcilability to the enemies of socialism, to all those who only look at us through the gunsight.

In the face of forces controlled by people with perverted political thinking, we must display vigilance of the highest order.

CSO: 1807/93

INTERNATIONAL

RADIO LIBERTY USE OF SOVIET SOURCES FOR 'SLANDER' ON MOLDAVIA

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 4 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by F. Angeli (ATEM): "The 'Knight' of the Lie and Slander"]

[Excerpts] It is well known that during the period of the flourishing of feudalism in the countries of Western and Eastern Europe a legalized written code of behavior did not exist for knights. Now such a code exists--it is the code of the professional "knight" of the lie and slander.

In the early 1980's such a "knight," who introduced himself to radio listeners as Grigore Singurel, appeared at the center of misinformation and political sabotage against the USSR and the other socialist countries--at Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which are kept on the allowance of the CIA. Since then their owners have begun to make a studio available to him. He "specializes" in Moldavian themes.

First of all let us answer the question: Who is who? Grigore Singurel is Yefim Krimerman, born in 1923, a native of Beltsy. He graduated from the Philological Faculty of Kishinev State University. At one time he worked as a lecturer and musicologist of the Moldavian State Philharmonic Society. In 1980 he moved to Israel, but soon found himself in Munich.

Krimerman constantly takes advantage of the fact that he lived in the USSR. Here it is possible to understand him: his employers need him only as a spiteful renegade. But why does he hide behind a pseudonym? Apparently, with a non-Jewish surname it is more advantageous for him to perform the role of an "objective defender" of the interests of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality. Everything seems to indicate that Krimerman has not read Bernard Shaw, who once noted that it is improper for a person to conceal his nationality.

In one team with other Zionist-minded hack writers of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe he shamelessly, without having an aversion to the most despicable means, distorts Soviet reality. Singurel, that is to say Krimerman, makes statements about Soviet Jews, to whom, he says, "the doors to higher educational institutions and access to a good job, particularly in the

scientific world, have been closed." One would like to know: If this is so, then how did he himself graduate from a university? It would not be much trouble to refute his slanderous claim. The fabrications of Krimerman are smashed to smithereens on the first comparison of the facts. But facts are an obstinate thing, and you will not hide from them like an ostrich.

Let us cite them. In 1983 9,087 applications were submitted from Moldavians for enrollment in all the higher educational institutions of the republic, while 4,943 people were admitted, which comes to 54.5 percent; 251 applications were received from boys and girls of Jewish nationality, 142 people were admitted, which comes to 56.6 percent.

Let us take the sphere of science. Scientists of Jewish nationality work here on equal terms with representatives of other nations and nationalities. In Moldavia Jews make up only 2 percent of the inhabitants (in the USSR less than 1 percent). Among scientific associates of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, for example, the proportion of people of Jewish nationality comes to 8.1 percent, doctors of sciences--12.6 percent, candidates of sciences--9.4 percent.

Ye. Krimerman, in fulfilling the social order of his employers, makes extensive use of jugglings, forgeries, completely fabricated or partially falsified versions of really existing documents and materials of the Moldavian press. This method is not new. Forgeries at one time, as is known, were used extensively by Goebbels' department in Nazi Germany.

Fact? There is an overabundance of them. Here is one of the latest lampoons of Krimerman, which was broadcast over the Western radio stations and concerns the materials of the 12th Plenum of the Moldavian CP Central Committee. The renegade with a reference to "documents" utters without a shade of embarrassment: "Factories and plants systematically do not fulfill the production plans. Labor productivity is low. Agriculture is not capable of ensuring the fulfillment of the plans on the sale to the state of the most important food products."

But what is stated in the source which he cites (MOLDOVA SOCHIALISTE, SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIA, 5 February 1984)? It is stated in it: "Many farms are not fulfilling the production plans and have a significant debt to the state with regard to purchases of the basic types of agricultural products." As we see, by using the most second-rate method, Krimerman is attempting to lead the listener to the conclusion about the "insolvency of all agriculture and all industry." The goal? An attempt to discredit socialism as a whole and the Leninist cooperative plan in particular. On what is he counting by juggling the facts? That the listeners would not have the opportunity to check the reliability of the statements of the renegade. But according to what principle is he acting? A principle, which is depraved and not new for western propaganda: "If you pay more, I will lie more zealously."

Or another forgery. This time Krimerman decided to "practice" on an article of Doctor of Economic Sciences A. Timush, which was published in the journal KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII (No. 11, 1983). With reference to it he attributes to the author the following statement: "The other half of the surveyed peasants were

not able to evaluate adequately the great social and cultural transformations in the countryside during the years of Soviet power." But the author said: "The results of the conducted sociological study also showed that about half of the surveyed residents of the countryside were not satisfied with the work of personal service enterprises."

The farther you go, the more there is. Even the most shameful lie does not embarrass Krimerman. He burns with intense hatred in case of the "analysis" of the achievements of the Moldavian people, attributing to scientists of the republic every fable. The next lampoon of Krimerman, which was broadcast by him on 15 May 1984, attests to this. "For a number of years the capacities put into operation have been used at the level of only 60-70 percent. The absolute majority of enterprises of the republic are using equipment which became obsolete long ago," the slanderer utters, "quoting" an article of Doctor of Economic Sciences I. Royzman (KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII, No 2, 1984). "The population of the republic will begin to be supplied satisfactorily with foodstuffs no earlier than the beginning of the 21th century"--Krimerman attributes such a phase and ones similar to it to A. Gudym, deputy director of the Institute of Economics of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, citing his article which was published in the journal KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII (No 4, 1984).

"There is not a trace of such statements in our materials," A. Gudym states. "This is the most second-rate lie, for which, incidentally, in accordance with the legislation of western countries their author is liable to judicial punishment."

That is how anti-Sovietism is being fabricated at the centers of political sabotage of imperialism. Such a second-rate technique of conveying "objective" information is typical of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. I would like to say this: Listen, Krimerman, you are lying, since you can no longer not lie, and know when to stop! Well then, the reader will say, he is not Mister Nozdrev, the type of reckless liar, who is well known in Russian literature, about whom his creator, N. V. Gogol', often said: "Nozdrev always 'either will get so drunk at the refreshment bar that he only laughs, or will slip up in the cruelest way.... Nozdrev lied mercilessly."

And further. As is known, one of the six moral commandments of the ancient Jews, which is contained in the Pentateuch, prohibits the bearing of false witness (a prohibition). But commandments are commandments, while it is necessary to earn 30 pieces of silver. They do not pay them for "beautiful eyes." Whereas in the past knights strove to straighten out their affairs by advantageous marriages, now they strive for this by lying and slander.

In the attempts "to disintegrate socialism from within" the enemy is suffering failure after failure, he is experiencing serious difficulties with personnel. Therefore the reactionary forces of the West are prepared to accept under their banners riff-raff of any caliber--even such a lowly manner as Ye. Krimerman, for whom to be a vile nonentity is the only form of existence. It is clear that our enemies are also looking first of all for such scum as Krimerman--people without honor and a conscience--and are buying them lock, stock and barrel.

Stendhal once said that all human misfortunes happen because of lying. The unsuccessful career of Krimerman left on his personality an indelible mark--the mark of a slanderer. He is doomed to wear all his remaining life the brand of a liar, a person without kith and kin. But, as folk wisdom says, what is false, is rotten.

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CSO: 1807/73

INTERNATIONAL

PRC ATTITUDES TOWARD USSR CRITICALLY SURVEYED

AU191405 Moscow MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 11 Nov 84 (Signed to press 19 Oct 84) pp 28-37

[Article by I. Alekseyev and F. Nikolayev: "About Some Trends in the PRC Policy"; passages between single slantlines published in small print, passages between double slantlines published in boldface, names between triple slantlines published in wide-spaced print]

[Text] "During the many centuries of human history, thousands of leaders and scientists have come forth with beautiful words on their lips, beautiful words that have never been carried out in life. You, Lenin, are an exception. You have not only spoken and taught but have also transformed your words into reality. You have created a new country. You have shown us the way for our joint struggle."¹

These prophetic words by the prominent Chinese democrat and revolutionary, Sun Yat-sen, were frequently recalled by the Chinese communists and the Chinese progressive public during the period when the revolution in their country was moving closer to its final victory. The PRC was proclaimed on 1 October 1949.

Thirty-five years have passed since then. The path traversed by the Chinese state and Chinese people during that period has been difficult and contradictory. Already back in ancient times, it used to be said in China: "Do not forget the past in building for the future." Proceeding from this position, it is very useful to remember how the establishment of the people's authority proceeded during the first years of its existence.

In October 1949, a new stage began in China's historical development. The general program of the People's Political Consultative Conference of China that represented the organizational form of the country's united front proclaimed the people's authority tasks that did not extend beyond the framework of the bourgeois-democratic revolution. However, the consistent fulfillment of these tasks by the state in which power belonged to the working people were creating the conditions for China's transition to the socialist road of development. It is important to note that Article II of the General Program envisaged unification with all peace-loving and freedom-loving states and primarily with the Soviet Union and proclaimed that China belonged to the camp [lager] of peace and democracy.

It was precisely thanks to the support of the socialist camp [lager] that the young republic virtually escaped international isolation and was not subjected to any direct foreign armed intervention. The attempts of world imperialism to organize an economic blockade of the PRC were defeated. On 2 October 1949, the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with China and was the first state to do so.

/What are the distinguishing characteristics of the first decade of the PRC's development? That decade will be entered in history primarily as the period when, thanks to their own selfless work and the very considerable political, material, and military assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Chinese people achieved remarkable victories in the construction of the new China. The positive side of the balance of that decade includes such achievements as the completion of the bourgeois-democratic transformations and the establishment of the national economy, the agrarian reform, the implementation of socialist transformations in the cities and villages, the country's industrialization, the organization of planned management of the national economy, the development of cultural construction, and the advance in enlightenment and education. On the international scene, China put an end to its humiliating dependence on imperialist countries, established relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, waged together with them the struggle for peace and international liberation and revolutionary movement. On 14 February 1950, the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance was concluded which guaranteed the PRC's security against encroachments by foreign aggressive forces. The effectiveness of this treaty was immediately demonstrated in the period of the aggressive war unleashed by the United States in Korea, the war which the American military aspired to extend to China's territory. The treaty provided a reliable shield that screened the PRC from that danger.

/What was it that ensured the quick successes in laying the foundations of the material-technical basis of socialism in China in the fifties? They were undoubtedly the results of the heroic efforts of the workers class, the working peasantry, and the progressive sections of the intelligentsia of China and of millions of Chinese Communists. However, an enormous and backward country such as China naturally urgently needed assistance from outside. And this assistance, multifaceted and selfless, was extended to it by the Soviet Union and other socialist states. (It is worth mentioning this especially in view of the fact that, beginning in the sixties, silence has been kept in China in every possible way about the aid received from the fraternal countries or the importance of this aid has been belittled.)

/Here are some facts. In the 1950-1960 period, the Soviet Union handed over to China gratis more than 24,000 complete units of scientific-technical plan and design documents, including 1,400 plans and designs for large enterprises. It was with the USSR's assistance that 256 large industrial enterprises, individual workshops, and other projects were built in China. In 1960, these enterprises produced--within the context of the country's total production--30 percent of pig iron, about 40 percent of steel, more than 50 percent of rolled metal, 80 percent of trucks, more than 90 percent of tractors, 55 percent of steam and hydraulic turbines, 25 percent of electric

power, 25 percent of aluminum, and so forth. The Soviet scientific-technical aid to the PRC in the field of nuclear physics was of major importance. The first experimental atomic reactor and cyclotron were built in China with the USSR's assistance. In the 1950-1959 period, altogether more than 170 documents were signed concerning the development of trade and economic and scientific-technical relations between the two countries. "The Chinese people will never forget this fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union," Zhou Enlai said.

/In addition to this, in the First 5-Year Plan period, the PRC received from the European countries of socialism more than 100 complete sets of factory and plant equipment. The GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria assisted China in the planning, designing and construction of 68 industrial enterprises.

/The Eighth CPC Congress (held in September 1956) occupies a special place in the history of the PRC. It determined the general line of building socialism and the transformation of China into a developed state with modern industry and agriculture. The congress proclaimed the policy of consolidating fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism, developing friendly relations with Asian and African states, and strengthening proletarian international solidarity as the main task of the country's foreign political course. The congress declared itself against the imperialist policy of the use of armed force and threats in international affairs. The basic draft of the PRC's Second 5-Year Plan adopted by the Congress took into account the country's actual possibilities and its actual financial, labor, and natural resources.

/Unfortunately, only a short time passed before all of the basic decisions of the Eighth CPC Congress began to be revised. Toward the end of the fifties, the CPC leadership set forth a special course of foreign and domestic policy which represented a departure from Marxism-Leninism and profoundly contradicted the principles of proletarian internationalism and the basic laws of building the socialist society. Thus, in 1958, the program of the "great leap" was announced in the sphere of the economy. Disregarding the requirements of fundamental economic laws and the country's own possibilities and resources, Beijing decided to catch up with and overtake the developed capitalist countries in the basic economic indexes in 5 years. Later, this term was reduced to 2 or 3 years.² At that time, the Chinese propaganda called the "great leap" a new "discovery" of principle in the sphere of Marxism-Leninism, a discovery of general and universal nature. The adventurist economic policy led to a situation in which, by 1961, the PRC national economy found itself on the brink of disaster. According to the information of Japanese and American economists, in 1964, China's gross national product was 15 percent below that of 1958. The formation of "people's communes," which disrupted harmonious economic relations and economic cooperation between the individual regions, also caused major damage to China's national economy as a whole.

/The campaign of the "great leap" and "people's communes" signified adventurism in the internal policies and disregard for a most important directive of V. I. Lenin who, speaking about the tasks of economic construction, said:

"...It is necessary to remember that here there is a different rate of work and a different condition of work and that here it is more difficult to achieve victory. Here we cannot achieve our goals as quickly as we have succeeded in doing so in the political and military spheres. We cannot advance here in leaps and bounds and the terms of time are different here--they amount to scores of years./³

After the beginning of the sixties, the leaders of China led the country along the road of breaking with world socialism and of whipping up hostility toward the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. At the basis of this policy was the substitution of internationalism with internationalism and desertion of scientific socialism and of the general laws of socialist construction. Beijing proclaimed the need for struggle on two fronts, against the American imperialism and against the "contemporary revisionism." (This was the name applied in China at that time to the socialist states.)

The Chinese leaders called themselves the "most consistent fighters against imperialism" and subjected to unsubstantiated attacks the policy of peaceful coexistence as allegedly aiming at a compact with imperialism and preventing the revolutionary struggle of peoples. In a moralizing tone they recommended to the socialist states to wage the struggle against imperialism according to the principle of "driving a nail out with another nail," to allow no spinelessness, and so on, and so forth. It was behind a screen of "leftist" phrases that a curtailment of relations with the socialist states and a reorientation of China's foreign policy toward the imperialist countries were initiated.

This process started in the trade and economic relations. Whereas, in 1959, the USSR and other socialist states absorbed nearly 70 percent of China's total foreign trade, 10 years later their share of China's foreign trade was reduced to 20 percent; in 1965, the volume of economic cooperation between the two countries was reduced more than a hundredfold as compared with 1959. The Soviet-Chinese relations especially deteriorated at the time of the beginning of the so-called "cultural revolution" in China. The 11th CPC Central Committee Plenum (in August 1966), a plenum of sad memory, determined the course of implacable hostility toward the Soviet Union and it was after this plenum that the slogan "Soviet Union--Our Mortal Enemy" appeared in the Chinese press. A campaign was launched raising invented territorial claims against the USSR. The culmination of these actions was the Chinese authorities' provocation on the border between the two countries which included two incursions of the Chinese military units into Soviet territory in the region of Dananskly Island in the Ussuri River in March 1969.

The "cultural revolution" spread throughout China and all spheres of its life as an epidemic. As a result of the efforts of its initiators, a regime of military-bureaucratic dictatorship asserted itself in the country. The democratic institutions established as a result of a long revolutionary struggle were liquidated: The PRC Constitution was trampled under foot. The constitutional organs of power were dispersed, the country's highest legislative organs, the All-China Congress of People's Representatives, did not function for more than 10 years, and the State Council operated without any constitutional

mandate. It can be noted that, at the 10th CPC Congress (in 1973), an attempt was made to substantiate these kinds of adventures and it was stated that a campaign of the "cultural revolution" type should be conducted every 7 or 8 years. (Today in China, those years are spoken of as a 10-year period of the "most violent feudal-fascist dictatorship." The directive instructions admit that the "cultural revolution" was "erroneously launched by leaders, that it was not a revolution or social progress, and that its theoretical premises were completely wrong.")

In the seventies, a further turn toward the right took place in the foreign political views of the Chinese leaders and in their assessment of the correlation of forces on the world scene.

The course of moving closer to the Western states and intensifying hostility toward the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community was confirmed in the resolutions of the 9th (in 1969), 10th (in 1973), and 11th (1977) CPC Congresses. It is remarkable that the struggle against imperialism was not mentioned at all at the 10th and 11th CPC Congresses.

Direct contacts with the White House were established in 1971. The U.S. Presidents (R. Nixon, J. Carter, G. Ford, and finally, recently, also R. Reagan), secretaries of state, secretaries of defense, and other highest members of the Washington administration have become regular visitors to Beijing. The doctrine of "struggle against the hegemony of the two super-powers," according to which all countries, regardless of their sociopolitical systems, must struggle against the United States and the Soviet Union, became an obstacle to the development of China's relations and cooperation with American imperialism. The doctrine of the "broadest united front of struggle against the USSR," which also permitted the inclusion of American imperialism, was moved to the primary position.

Following Mao Zedong's death (on 9 September 1976), the Chinese leadership transformed the so-called "theory of three worlds"⁴ into a frank program of military-political compact with imperialism. It singled out the Soviet Union from the "two common enemies of peoples of the entire world" and explained, it is said, why both "superpowers" should not be put on the same plane. The essence of this explanation was that, as a source of war, the USSR "is more dangerous." At the 11th CPC Congress, Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CPC Central Committee, noted that Chinese-American relations "could improve even further." As regards the USSR, Hua Guofeng said, the Chinese leadership will "continue to wage a resolute nail-against-nail struggle" against its policy.⁵

//In the last 25 years, two lines have been distinctly traced in Soviet-Chinese relations: one of them, which has found its expression in the resolutions of the 24th, 25th, and 26th CPSU Congresses and the CPSU Central Committee Plenums, is aimed at normalizing interstate relations with China on a principled basis and restoring genuine, neighborly relations between the two countries, something that would be in accord with the basic long-term interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples. The interests of world socialism, and the interests of the intensification of the struggle against imperialism. The other line, the line of the Chinese leadership, has passed through several

stages in its evolution and, at each of these stages, these or those political positions that were inimical to the USSR have been promoted.// Under the impact of a number of internal and international factors, corrections have been introduced into this line in recent years apparently with the aim of making it somehow more flexible. Thus, for instance, it has been declared that the existence of serious differences on questions of principle should not prevent a normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. However, Beijing now believes that no serious improvement in the relations between China and the USSR is possible unless the Soviet Union removes "three major obstacles."

//The Soviet Union invariably proceeds from the fact that there are no objective reasons for estrangement between the peoples of the USSR and China, and even less are there any objective reasons for hostility and antagonism between them.// The USSR, together with other socialist countries, waged the struggle against the United States and its allies for the PRC's legitimate representation in the United Nations until the time when the PRC delegation assumed its due place in that international organization in October 1971.

//Ever since 1940 and until the present, the Soviet Union has consistently supported the PRC's rights as regards Taiwan. It is important to note that our country has never had nor does it have now any territorial, economic, or other claims against China and has set no preliminary conditions for a normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.// To stop the process of deterioration of the Soviet-Chinese relations and steer them to the path of good neighborly relations and peaceful coexistence, the USSR has made concrete and constructive proposals on a number of occasions. The USSR has proposed, in particular, to formulate by a special interstate act the obligation of the two countries to refrain from any kind of armed attacks, including nuclear attacks, against each other (in 1969 and 1970), to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of force (in 1971), and a nonaggression treaty (in 1973), and emphasized its readiness to resume negotiations on border issues. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has proposed to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress that a joint statement of the USSR and the PRC be made on the principles of mutual relations between the two countries (in 1978). On several occasions, the Soviet Union has declared itself in favor of political dialogue and a resumption of cooperation with China in various fields and advocated an end to the polemics.

/As regards the Chinese side, for nearly a quarter of a century it has continued either to reject or to fail to respond to the peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union. In April 1979, Beijing announced its decision not to extend the validity of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance. How can one not recall in this connection the statements of Mao Zedong who, assessing in his time the prospects of the Chinese revolution, said: "If there is no alliance with the Soviet Union, if there is no alliance with the socialist states, then there is necessarily an alliance with imperialism." On another occasion he noted that the "Chinese will be either on the side of imperialism or on the side of socialism, and there can be no exceptions here. To sit between two chairs is impossible and there is no third road." Facts show that thereby the Chinese leadership made a choice in favor of the West, in favor of imperialism.

/The following fact attests to the negativism of the Chinese leadership, which has assumed different forms at various stages: In the seventies (or more precisely, from the end of 1960 onward), the Chinese side continued to raise special preliminary conditions for the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations: Before any questions of bilateral relations can be solved, the PRC representatives used to declare, it is necessary to make progress in settling the "border problem." This meant that, even prior to the beginning of negotiations, the USSR should recognize the Chinese territorial claims, that is, agree to recognize the existence of "disputed regions" in its territory and withdraw its troops from those regions./

In the eighties, clearly wishing to continue the policy of holding back the normalization of relations with the USSR, the Chinese side has modified its obstructionist approach and is now declaring that, for the normalization of relations between the two countries, the Soviet Union "must remove three obstacles": end all support of any kind to Vietnam; reduce the numerical strength of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Regions bordering on China and withdraw the Soviet military units stationed in Mongolia; and withdraw the Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan. In setting these conditions, has the Chinese side really failed to take into account the fact that they are unacceptable for the Soviet Union because, essentially, they represent an interference in the internal affairs of other states and a demand to change the system of international relations in the far Eastern and Central Asian regions? On the surface, these problems appear to have a regional character, but, in fact, they affect the arrangement of forces of the two antagonistic systems in the world scene. These preliminary demands against the Soviet Union are most certainly not connected with the PRC's security, as Beijing claims them to be.

All actions of the Chinese leadership on the international scene at the present time show that it aspires to assert China's position as some kind of a "third force." In his report to the second session of the National People's Congress, sixth convocation, in May 1984, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, once again confirmed Beijing's adherence to the model of an "independent and autonomous" foreign policy (it was first advanced at the 12th CPC Congress in September 1982) which was expected to ensure optimal conditions for building "socialism of a Chinese type." Instead of the slogan of forming a worldwide "united anti-Soviet front," Beijing has now revived the thesis of "struggle against hegemonism and for peace in the entire world." The latest statements by the Chinese leaders and numerous Chinese press articles on the problems of disarmament, Soviet-American relations, and the work of the Stockholm conference leave no room for doubt that this thesis continues to have an anti-Soviet orientation.

The PRC's rejection of the fundamental principles of socialist foreign policy attests to this fact. The Chinese diplomacy equalizes the roles and importance of the USSR and the United States on the international scene as the roles and importance of "two superpowers" that are engaged in "hegemonism." China's current behavior in world affairs is a China of unprincipled attempts to play on the contradictions between socialism and capitalism, between the USSR and the United States, and to obtain the maximum advantages from these contradictions for itself. The Chinese leadership is deliberately eliminating the class content from its approach to the international situation and, as foreign

observers unanimously note, is moving further and further along the road of eliminating ideology from its foreign policy. "Either interstate relations are good or bad," Premier Zhao Ziyang said at his press conference in Brussels on 6 June of this year, "they are not determined mainly by the existence of this or that social system, but by the issue of whether the five principles of peaceful coexistence are observed." Foreign press commentaries characterized this statement--and not without grounds--as an aspiration to have completely free hands and to bind oneself to no obligations toward anyone, and compared this statement with the principles of Lord Disraeli: Britain has neither friends nor enemies, it has only its own interests.

China strives by various means to discredit the position of the socialist community on the questions of implementing the measures of real disarmament. It is impossible to discover in the Chinese press any objective analysis of the great proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries that are in particular aimed at curbing the arms race and promoting disarmament. Just as in the past, Beijing continues to carefully confuse the issue of the reasons for the rapid growth of the arms race. The responsibility of the "Soviet hegemonism for the present world tension" is emphasized in one way or another.

The PRC official representatives are now making frequent assurances that China will not enter into a strategic partnership with the United States and not conclude any alliance with anyone. However, as the experience shows it is possible to cause very essential damage to socialism even without entering a formal alliance with imperialism. Washington likes to repeat that China's policy must not be judged by official statements but rather by real actions. And, according to Reagan, Beijing's real actions show that the "two countries stand together in the same camp [lager]." Another hawk of Washington, C. Weinberger, recently raised the task of transforming the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul "strategic triangle" into a "square" with Beijing representing its fourth side. The Chinese leaders are frequently making reservations stating that there are serious contradictions between them and the United States, that is, the T'iwian problem, but the emphasis is placed on the circumstances that, as Zhao Ziyang pointed out in his statement during his visit to Denmark "greater importance is attached to that complex of questions on which the positions of our two countries are similar or coinciding because the question of China's security is the main thing."

During the American-Chinese negotiations in Beijing in April this year, President R. Reagan was told directly that "China is not against the United States increasing its armaments and that it has always supported these U.S. measures." Peking refuses to notice that more than 300 U.S. bases and other military installations are located in the Far East and in the Pacific Ocean, including the areas along the border perimeter of the PRC. Some people in Beijing obviously hope that "Reagan's crusade" against socialism will bypass China and leave it untouched.

The reaction of the PRC official circles to the revival of Japan's military power amounts to statements that the PRC, if you please "fully understands Japan's policy in the sphere of defense," "does not feel concerned in this connection," and does not believe that the "Nakasone government will pursue a

policy of militarism." At the same time, Beijing is making demands that the Soviet Union should liquidate and reduce its SS-20 missiles deployed in the Asian part of its territory, the missiles that allegedly "threaten China." In this connection it can be recalled that A. A. Gromyko said at his press conference in Moscow on 2 April 1983: "...It is well known that what kind of circle of American military bases the Soviet Union is surrounded. Japan and the waters surrounding it are filled with nuclear weapons and the corresponding carriers. The island of Okinawa is an enormous nuclear arms base. South Korea is an enormous base or, more correctly, a complex of nuclear arms bases.... All these weapons can hit the Soviet territory.... One may ask: Is not the Soviet Union entitled to have for its defense purposes something that it can use against these weapons?"⁶

The USSR's struggle against the U.S. policy aimed at setting up hundreds of military bases that are aimed not only against our country but also against other socialist states, and the Soviet Union's condemnation of the militarization of Japan that only relatively recently occupied a considerable part of the Chinese territory, do not nor can they cause any damage to China and its security. This struggle is in accord with the interests of the Soviet Union, China, and other Asian countries.

Beijing is now evading any talk about the fatal inevitability of a new world war and about the advantages that such a war would bring to China. H. Kissinger cites the optimistic estimates of Zhou Enlai, who thought that, as a result of thermonuclear war, 10 or 20 million people will be left in the United States and the Soviet Union, respectively, whereas in China there will be 350 million people.⁷ And now Huan Xiang, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress, says in his interview with an AFP correspondent (23 January 1983): "We do not wish for a war to break out between the two superpowers because such a war would not spare us also." The PRC officials and press now often speak in favor of warming up the relations between East and West, between the Soviet Union and the United States, and present China as a champion of peace and disarmament and of reduced tension on the European continent. Recently a statement was made from the speaker's rostrum of the session of the National People's Congress that the defence of peace on Earth is the main task of China's foreign policy. According to the official version, China supports all proposals that really promote nuclear disarmament and the liquidation of the threat of nuclear war. However, Beijing's practical actions do not corroborate these declarations.

/As it has already been said above, on a number of important aspects of policy and strategy, the Chinese leadership shows readiness to cooperate with American imperialism in the region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. The American leaders do not conceal the fact that they seriously count on succeeding in creating the conditions in the long-term future for an evolution of PRC foreign and domestic policy which would lead to an undermining of the foundations of the present sociopolitical system in the country. "The Chinese are agreeable to American firms forming branches in so-called communist China," Reagan has said with satisfaction. "It is in these enterprises that capitalism will exist."/

/Americans well understand that Beijing strives to gain as many means as possible for the modernization of its economy, and they set China an original code of behavior--continuation of its policy of "open doors" and opposition to the Soviet Union--as a condition of further granting it such aid. Approximately 800 American companies, 110 of which have their own representative bodies in the PRC, have been drawn into economic cooperation with China. The United States is the largest investor in the Chinese economy--21 joint enterprises (American capital--\$85 million) are now in operation there and almost \$700 million have been invested in drilling for oil on China's continental shelf. "Hundreds of thousands of Americans will be in China as a result of implementing programs for oil and coal extraction and electric power station construction," says McFarlane, National Security Assistance to the U.S. President. According to him, in these conditions "changes are inevitable and I think they will take place in China." (Incidentally, in 1983 approximately 170,000 Americans visited China and every month more than 100 Chinese delegations visit the United States, and more than 20 U.S. states and cities are twinned with Chinese cities and provinces). Within the framework of the general policy of strengthening the legal and material bases of American-Chinese relations the Reagan Administration and Beijing are leading these relations toward a new and important stage--the organization of concrete cooperation in the military sphere./

/Western Europe is an important aspect of China's foreign policy. All year round high-ranking visitors from Beijing travel to West European countries and every month China receives a West European leader. As a rule, the sides demonstrate the existence of a common political platform and a common or parallel approach to general international problems. The Chinese leaders do not miss an opportunity to express their approval of the West European countries uniting in an alliance and strengthening their defense capabilities, and they are strongly in favor of a united and strong Europe which, together with China, would restrain the "hegemonism of the superpowers." Beijing urges the West European countries to increase their opposition to the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and to harden their positions in dialogue with the Soviet Union. This kind of advice arouses certain objections even among the leaders of some NATO member-countries./

The Chinese leadership has noticeably intensified its differentiated policy in relation to the socialist states, this policy being aimed at weakening the unity of these states and setting them against one another and primarily against the Soviet Union. Beijing continues to insistently repeat that no socialist community exists and that all socialist countries are divided into a whole series of categories. In a report given by Zhao Ziyang at the most recent session of the National People's Congress, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Romania, and Yugoslavia were included in the category of socialist countries friendly to China, while nothing was said of Mongolia, Laos, and Cuba. The Soviet Union is represented as a "superpower" threatening China's security and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as a country hostile to China.

China persists in refusing to call a whole group of countries, including the USSR, socialist. Chinese propaganda disseminates positive information on the countries of Eastern Europe as a whole, while setting their interests off

against the interests of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Here is one more example. At the end of 1983 a series of publications on relations between the GDR and the FRG appeared in Beijing propaganda in connection with the question of Euromissiles, which were of a directly provocative nature. The Beijing press wrote of a certain "warming up" in these relations and connected it with the intention of the United States and the USSR to deploy new missiles in Europe. It was emphasized that the interests of the two German states "differ from the interests of the Soviet Union and the United States" and that the GDR and the FRG, quote, "are worried by the problem of how to develop good mutual relations instead of being representatives of the two superpowers."⁸

The top-level Economic Conference of CEMA member-countries held in Moscow aroused a negative response in Beijing. Once again the old versions were repeated of how "integration frequently affects the sovereignty and national interests of the CEMA member-countries, impedes the development of their economic relations with other countries, and prevents their participation in the international division of labor."⁹ The Chinese frequently convey the idea to representatives of the East European socialist countries of the necessity of developing "new principles" of mutual relations between socialist countries as an alternative to the present allegedly unequal relations based on the "Soviet model."

As far as the states of Indochina are concerned, here Chinese policy remains openly hostile. An extreme manifestation of this policy was China's direct aggression against Vietnam in February 1979. At present Beijing is once again aggravating the situation on the border with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by carrying out its most major aggressive actions against this country since 1979.

PRC activity among the developing countries continues to intensify. Beijing does not tire of declaring that it belongs to the "third world" and portrays China as an independent "center of force" drawn toward the developing countries and acting as their "plenipotentiary" in world affairs. However, China's main long-term aims in relations to the aforementioned states remain unchanged: to bring them under its influence, isolate them from the world of socialism, and place the economic potential of the developing countries at the service of the "four modernizations."

Thanks to the consistent and persistent work of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the united policy of the countries of the socialist community in matters concerning relations with the PRC, certain positive trends in the development of Sino-Soviet contacts and relations have recently been noted. Of course, only the first steps have been taken, and they are not so many if one considers the requirements and potentials of both states.

Political dialogue continues: A meeting was held this September at the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly between the USSR and PRC ministers of foreign affairs, the fifth round of political consultations between special representatives of the USSR and PRC governments began in October, and it is becoming the practice to exchange opinions on international problems. A calm situation is maintained as a whole along the entire length of the border

between the Soviet Union and China. Ties in a number of concrete spheres of interstate relations are gradually being formed and expanding.

During 1983-84 Sino-Soviet trade increased and it is proposed to increase a volume this year by approximately 60 percent, so that it could reach approximately 1 billion rubles. Plans have been agreed on for 1984 concerning reciprocal trips by delegations in the spheres of science and technology, sport and culture, and through the channels of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Chinese People's Friendship Society with Foreign Countries, as well as societies for Soviet-Sino and Sino-Soviet friendship. Student and special scholar exchanges are increasing. The problems of renewing economic cooperation are being discussed.

As K. U. Chernenko has emphasized, "The Soviet Union is in favor of the level of contacts between the USSR and the PRC being raised to a degree which will be acceptable to both sides."

Positive changes in a number of concrete spheres of Sino-Soviet interstate relations achieved by mutual striving could help to improve relations between the two countries as a whole.

//The USSR is prepared to come to an agreement on measures acceptable to both sides aimed at improving bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect of legitimate rights and interests, non-interference in one another's affairs, mutual benefit, and, of course, not to the detriment of third countries.// It is with this aim that the Soviet side has introduced a whole series of constructive proposals which essentially comprise a program of measures for improving relations between the two countries.

As it has already been noted, PRC ruling circles unfortunately strive to link the prospects of development in Sino-Soviet relations as a whole with the Soviet Union's fulfillment of a number of demands termed "great obstacles."

Dual standards seem to exist in the approach to developing relations with the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and with the United States and Japan, on the other. Artificially created "obstacles" are moved into the foreground where the USSR is concerned, while such obstacles are absent in relation to the imperialist powers, despite cases where they have openly disregarded the PRC's sovereign interests.

During the 35 years of its existence the PRC has trodden a very tortuous path. Many phenomena and aims of the past--the cult of the personality, the "great leap forward," the "cultural revolution," the communization of the countryside, the constant mass campaigns, the disregarding of objective economic laws, egalitarianism in distribution, and persecution of the intelligentsia--have now been severely criticized to a greater or lesser degree, although their effect has still been far from liquidated. On top of this new problems arise, new contradictions, new disproportions, and new sources of possible social tension.

The Soviet people have always felt a sense of respect and friendship toward the Chinese people. "Guided by its principled course in the sphere of Sino-Soviet relations," it was noted in the congratulation given by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with the 35th anniversary of the PRC, "our country invariably works in favor of improving these relations, which would help to enhance the role of socialism in international affairs and would be received by the peoples of the world with satisfaction." Marking this important date together with the Chinese working people, the Soviet people express their belief that the long-term interests of both China and the Soviet Union dictate the necessity of seriously engaging in improving Sino-Soviet relations without seeking groundless reasons for slowing down this process and without causing damage to the interests of third countries. If China followed this path together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, this would be to the advantage of the cause of peace throughout the world and in the interests of building socialism.

FOOTNOTES

1. ///Sun Yat-sen./// Statement on the occasion of V. I. Lenin's death.-- "Soviet-Chinese Relations 1917-1957. Collection of Documents." Moscow, 1959, p 79
2. HONCQI, 1959
3. ///V. I. Lenin./// Complete Collected Works, Vol 44, p 311
4. In February 1974, Mao Zedong said that the United States and the USSR represent the "first world," the intermediate powers, Japan, Europe, and Canada belong to the "second world," and the "third world" is represented by Asia, Africa, and Latin America. See RENMIN RIBAO, 22 February 1974.
5. RENMIN RIBAO, 23 August 1977
6. ///A. A. Gromyko./// Following the Leninist Course of Peace. Selected Speeches and Article. POLITIZDAT, 1984, pp 492-493
7. ///H. Kissinger./// The Necessity for Choice--[preceding title in English] Prospects of American Foreign Policy, New York, 1961, p 253
8. SHIJIE ZHISHI, 1983, No 22
9. RENMIN RIBAO, 17 June 1984

CSO: 1807/99

INTERNATIONAL

NICARAGUAN SOCIALIST PRAISES USSR'S HELP, EXAMPLE

PM121155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Domingo Sanchez Salgado, vice president of the Nicaraguan Council of State and representative of the leadership of the Socialist Party of Nicaragua, by own correspondent N. Ognev under the "Our Interviews" rubric: "Inspiring Example"]

[Text] Managua, Nov [no day]--Nicaraguans have always followed the life of the first socialist state with sympathy, Domingo Sanchez Salgado, vice president of the Nicaraguan Council of State and representative of the leadership of the Socialist Party of Nicaragua, stated. Even during the sinister dictatorship of the Somoza clan when the authorities severely persecuted people for disseminating any information about the USSR, we learned by roundabout methods about Soviet people's successes in building the new society and the transformations in a socialist state. Despite the threat of reprisals we held acts of solidarity and celebrated the 22d anniversary of the Great October Revolution in 1939--the first time that this had been done in public--in the city of Masaya where on 7 November demonstrators marched along the streets under the red flag.

The Soviet people's heroic struggle during the Great Patriotic War destroyed once and for all the barriers and bans imposed by the dictatorship. Even the reactionary newspaper LA PRENSA carried almost daily reports--then under the rubric "A radio listener's impressions of the war" ... in which Alejandro Cuadra, a well-known journalist of that time, described the Soviet forces' combat actions "objectively."

The first socialist state's prestige is unquestionable. Its experience is indispensable. It is a political education for all revolutionaries.

We are Sandinists, Domingo Sanchez continued, but we fought on their side in the 1979 revolution and are building the new Nicaragua alongside them. In our struggle against the dictatorship we made use of the Bolsheviks' experience in the Great October Socialist Revolution by uniting all patriotic and anti-imperialist forces. Thanks to this we managed to create such a vacuum around the dictatorial regime that even its bosses--the U.S. imperialists--began to find it difficult to support Somoza.

Soviet people's assistance to revolutionary Nicaragua is invaluable, my interlocutor said. Without the USSR and the other socialist states we would have found it hard to create an independent, sovereign state. Domingo Sanchez recalled the Soviet Union's assistance to his homeland during the Somoza years when, at the Socialist Party's request, more than 50 specialists with higher education were trained at Soviet VUZes. In Sanchez' words they are now working for the people's good as active builders of Nicaragua's new life.

Under present-day conditions when the threat of U.S. aggression hangs over Nicaragua, my interlocutor noted, the young Soviet republic's example inspires Nicaragua's revolutionaries in their struggle. Under the very difficult conditions of imperialist intervention the Russian people defended their righteous cause and defeated all external and internal foes.

Nicaraguans thank the world's first socialist state for its solidarity with our people's revolution and for its help and assistance in their formation, Domingo Sanchez said in conclusion, and wished the great Lenin's motherland peace, progress, and prosperity.

CSO: 1807/86

INTERNATIONAL

REPORT ON DPRK PLANTS BUILT WITH SOVIET AID

SK051108 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] One of the important measures of the economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK is the fact that many plants are being built in the DPRK with Soviet assistance. Today, we will talk about the enterprises completed this year.

We received good news from Pyongyang not long ago. That is: The Yongsong Ball Bearing Plant, which began operation some 10 years ago, started to produce four (?more) kinds of bearings. These bearings will be used in the machine tool industry, the automobile industry, and the tractor industry. When this plant goes into (?full) operation, it will produce some 10 million bearings in some 200 different kinds annually. This plant is one of the important enterprises built in the republic with Soviet assistance. The design of this plant was drafted by technicians in Leningrad. The technicians at the First Moscow Ball Bearing Plant greatly helped the Korean friends familiarize themselves with the production process. Soviet technicians shared their experiences with and helped the Korean technicians and workers through practical work.

Many Soviet technicians from Moscow, Kharkov, Minsk, and [word indistinct] went to the DPRK and engaged in assembling and operating facilities. This spring, the Chongjin thermal power plant began operation of its first power generation unit. The boiler and other items manufactured by the Soviet (Bernaiy) plant were installed in this plant. The assembly work on the second power generation unit is almost complete. This power plant, which will be capable of producing 150,000 kilowatts, is already sending electricity to the Kimchaek Iron Works as well as to the residents of Chongjin city.

The Pukchang thermal power plant, a larger power facility than the DPRK's Chongjin plant, has just completed adjustment of the facilities of its (?16th) power generation unit. This unit is expected to start operation within the month. Then, the total output of power at this plant will be 160,000 kilowatts.

We can proudly say that the Pukchang thermal power plant is indeed a symbol of the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. The construction

of this power plant began in the late sixties and the Soviet technicians who designed this plant referred to all the successes won by modern science and technology. Several hundred Soviet engineers and technicians worked on this plant, one of the largest thermal power plants in Asia.

The DPRK Government highly appraised the contribution of the Soviet technicians to development of the power industry in the republic and awarded medals and citations to more than 250 Soviet technicians.

Another example in economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK is the Kimchaek Iron Works. At the request of the DPRK, our country is assisting the expansion and reconstruction work of this plant. Early this year, this plant started operation of a cold strip materials shop capable of producing 400,000 tons of steel plate annually. With Soviet aid, this plant built other facilities, including the rolled-steel workshop and [word indistinct].

Another plant recently constructed in the DPRK is the Pyongyang aluminum plant. This plant began production of goods in the first quarter of this year. The significance of this plant in the DPRK's economic development is immeasurable. According to the official production capacity of this plant, the demand for the product within the country will be fully met.

The Soviet Union is continuously assisting the DPRK in development of the coal industry. For example, a Soviet-made tunneling combine, a mining combine, pumps, and other machines and facilities were supplied to the Anju coal mine, and Soviet technicians helped assemble machines in mines. They also taught the Korean mining workers how to operate the machines.

We have briefly spoken of the plants which were built in the DPRK with the Soviet assistance and began operation this year. Other plants are also being built in fraternal Korea. All of this shows that economic cooperation between our two countries is being strengthened and developed and is contributing to promotion of the USSR-Korea friendship.

CSO: 4110/030

INTERNATIONAL

EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION ON WORLD SOCIETY

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 44, 31 Oct 84 p 14

[Article by V. Losev: "The Technological Revolution and the Ethics of Robots"]

[Text] It appears that we are still not deeply enough imbued with the consciousness of that majestic (and perhaps ominous) process which, like the ocean waves, is rolling over the world. We are speaking of the technological turnover, or, more precisely, of the new technological revolution.

Revolutions, including industrial revolutions, are not prepared. They come by themselves. This fact conceals the source of their contradictory character. In looking into the characteristics of the new technological revolution, one cannot help but experience dual emotions. One cannot help but admire the inexhaustibility of human genius, which untiringly creates wonders in science, engineering and technology of information. But in spite of all this, one cannot avoid a heavy sense of alarm in seeing where and how these achievements are being directed by the capitalist centers of industrial power.

The character and ethics of international relations--these are the true sacramental questions of the present technological revolution. And what future does it entail? What awaits mankind on the threshold of the third millennium--humanization or, if we may say so, "robotization" of relations between states: the deepening of the economic schism and inequality between countries, technological wars over the division of the world market, economic sanctions and the growth of sources of tension?

EPOCHAL CHANGES

Isn't there an exaggeration when we speak of the dawn of the era of a new technological revolution? Or, perhaps, this is nothing more than a great step forward of the well-known scientific-technical progress?

Least of all we would like to argue over concepts. After all, it is not so important whether or not we acknowledge the current technical turnover as having the "status" of a revolution. It is much more important to clearly understand that this event is destined to fully alter the appearance and replace the industrial base throughout the entire world in a rather short historical period of time.

Clearly, this is a process occurring at different times. Alas, far from everyone will get to technological heaven right away. According to the computations of experts, the highly industrially developed countries will need about a quarter of a century, and the moderately developed countries will require no less than half a century. The means and times for weakly industrially developed countries (and this is the majority in the modern world) are even difficult to measure. This is where one of the most acute problems of the coming epoch is concealed.

However, the fact of the matter is not in these countries alone. Before our very eyes, a fierce competition is developing, reminiscent of the race for leadership on a cycling track, between the developed countries of capitalism, primarily between the USA, Japan and Western Europe. In essence, the restructuring of the entire industrial map of the world has begun. The chain, or rather the hierarchy, of these countries has been determined primarily depending on the mastery of the latest technology and the development of the most modern sectors of production. We can already see how those that lag behind are being painfully beaten. The threat of technological "colonization" of the less developed capitalist countries by the more developed ones is arising. The cold ethics of robots--effectiveness of profitability, bare cash money, merciless attack on competitors--threaten to fully edge out those elements of fairness and democratism which have begun to be manifested in economic relations as a result of the long-term struggle of peoples.

Need we remind the reader of the effect which the first industrial revolution of the 18th Century had on the entire world? The entire 19th and the first half of the 20th Century developed under its mark. Europe, which was the first to create this revolution, took a leading place in the world and subordinated all the continents to itself.

The second revolution, called the scientific-technical, transformed production forces even more deeply. Its chief consequence in the capitalist world was the transfer of the economic and political center from Europe to the USA. This country, which emerged economically stronger from the Second World War, was the first to master the achievements of the NTR [scientific-technical revolution]. Resting on its military and industrial might, it captured leadership in the non-socialist world.

In the mid-70's a new technological turnover began, which was based on the latest discoveries in science and technology. These discoveries led to radical structural shifts in the sphere of production, consumption, management, life-style, education and culture.

MINI COMPUTERS

Imagine for a moment the following picture... A woman has put her child to bed and sat down at a small table. A few quick movements, and the electronic clock is ready. Yet the production of an ordinary clock requires about 400 operations performed by well-trained professionals with the aid of special mechanisms... A child of about ten is in a store which sells electronic equipment. He is concentrating on pressing keys: he is playing a complex game with a mini-computer... A man drives up in his car to a large metallic box, puts a card in the slot, and receives money--and all this without any human participation... A journalist transmits his text by telephone over thousands of kilometers directly to the typographic office, and a smart machine selects the type by itself...

All this is possible through microelectronics, which has become the heart of the technological revolution. It is no accident that this revolution is often called the computer revolution. The qualitatively new phenomenon is associated with mini-computers, which fit on a silicon chip the size of a pea. Mini-computers, integral schemes, industrial robots, microprocessors--these are the holiest of the holy in the technological turnover.

Robots already know how to assemble refrigerators, drill airplane wing assemblies, paint automobiles, mine coal and wash windows. In the near future they will be able to spray fields, mine minerals from the ocean depths, repair satellites and even design and assemble other robots. Laser technology is being ever more widely used in this work.

The remarkable "cleverness" of microelectronics consists of the fact that it penetrates into all the other sectors of economic management and deeply enriches them. It is associated with the phenomenon which has come to be called the informative revolution, and which comprises the second vital trait in the technological turnover.

Mini-computers have spread to all spheres of management and office work, wherever information is stored, processed and transmitted. In the developed capitalist countries, a ten-fold increase in electronic printing devices is anticipated for the 80's. It is predicted that by the end of the century, around 100 percent of the new information in these countries will be accumulated with the aid of video terminals.

Thanks to electronics, office work has ceased its extensive development. The automatic writer augmented by a dictaphone and micrography which make it possible to endlessly reduce and concentrate information, and finally electronic printing devices which have communications capacities--all this leads to the formation of "paperless institutions."

The onset of the new technological turnover has marked the invention of phototypesetting. This has revolutionized the newspaper business. With the aid of a video screen connected to a computer, the prepared material is sent to the printing machine with the simple press of a button. The last word here is laser video disks. They are capable of storing much more information than the standard magnetic computer disks.

Microelectronics has taken a large step into the sphere of education and man's everyday life. A child's play computer teaches preschoolers and school children arithmetic, grammar, develops their interest in music, and acquaints them with basic principles of programming.

MAXI-TURNOVERS

The computer revolution, automation, and application of new materials and technology change the priority of individual sectors of the national economy. The radio-electronics industry stands out in first place, including the information industry, the petrochemical, atomic and rocket building industries.

The electronic automation of traditional spheres of production is taking place-- machine tool building, the automobile and aviation industry, ferrous metallurgy, and others. The indicators characterizing the most current sectors of production, primarily electronics, are taking on ever greater significance.

Evidently the computer revolution is only part of the technological shifts which are taking place in all sectors of science, technology and the national economy.

A broad search field is new energetics. Up until now it has been slavishly dependent on petroleum and gas. Today the situation is changing. More heat and power stations are being transferred over to coal, methods of coal gasification are being developed, and the technology of coal and petroleum mixture is being used. The structure of energetics is especially changing due to the use of new power sources, primarily nuclear power.

For example, in 1980 the capacity of AES [nuclear power stations] in Japan reached 10 percent of the power consumption. It is presumed that by the late 90's nuclear power stations will provide 40 percent of the electrical energy consumed in the country.

Some of the most promising types of fuel named for the future are thermal energy obtained by means of burning ordinary rubbish; extraction of gasoline from production by-products; transforming rock coal into a pulp which may then be transported along pipes for great distances; the use of natural gas as automobile fuel; new installations for the use of solar energy; "energy factories" which obtain their electrical energy from the processing of manure, and others. And finally, the isolation of hydrogen from water by means of artificial photosynthesis is at hand, which may become the main fuel of the future.

Major structural shifts are also taking place in the metal processing industry. In the post-war period there were many impressive innovations in the process of steel smelting. In the future, the emphasis is being placed not on expanding production capacities, but on modernizing the technology and obtaining high quality metal. The process of reduction in metal consumption is developing rapidly due to its replacement with artificial materials. On this basis there are noticeable shifts also in the production of machine tools as well as in the production of automobiles, tractors, and other mechanisms which use metal.

The transport revolution is following several paths. On one hand there is a sharp increase in automobile transport. On the other hand there is an increase in the speed of railroad transport and modernization of air transport.

A qualitatively new phenomenon has been the practical application of artificial Earth satellites. The mechanisms created by man have reached Mars, Venus, Jupiter, and a number of other planets. Mankind has opened unseen horizons for cognition and technical progress. It has attained the real capacity for observing the entire Solar System and far beyond its limits. The day is not far off when space rocket technology will be used for transporting people and cargo.

THE SECOND "GREEN" REVOLUTION

Finally, we must mention the second "green" revolution. In many countries, agriculture has already become an integral part of the modern industrial economy. In essence, this has been the result of the full culmination in mechanization of processes of plowing, furrowing, cultivation, and harvesting grain, corn, sugar beets and other cultures.

The first "green" revolution was associated with the intensification of traditional methods of plant growing. Cross-pollination and the development of new strains of corn, rice, and wheat, along with the application of technology and chemical fertilizers, played a particular role here. This gave an increase in the crop yield of the fields.

Today a new revolution in this sector is at hand. Its development is associated with the application of bioengineering. Specialists predict that within the next 20 years the potential market for products of agricultural engineering will comprise from 50 to 100 billion dollars in the capitalist countries. This is considerably greater than the market for products of medical genetics, which has already gained widespread recognition. However, the second agricultural revolution is associated not only with bioengineering. We are speaking also of the further intensification of agriculture on the whole and the increased productivity of produced cultures.

Briefly outlined, these are some of the external traits of the new technological revolution. Its scope takes one's breath away and expands the limits of the most boundless imagination. In a few decades, people will live surrounded by such machines and things about which we can only fantasize today.

WAR GAMES

Who dares to say that the sun lies?, asked the ancients. Who will risk saying that technological progress may be harmful? Technophobia, and especially mistrust of science, are as archaic today as the longing for the horse and carriage or bast sandals. And yet... Yet, we must look at the other side of the coin, since the sun can cause burns if it is imprudently used. And what can we say of technical progress, which has already more than once been turned to harm people, especially in the military sphere!

The new revolution imparted its first burn in the sphere of work occupation. We are referring to technological unemployment, in essence, its unstoppable growth. Much has been written in our press about this fact, and therefore I will not dwell on this question. I will only note that this phenomenon under present conditions has become commonplace for the capitalist countries. According to the predictions of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OERR), which unites 24 industrially developed capitalist countries, in 1984 this unemployment will comprise 32.35 million people, which encompasses around 10 percent of the work force. And what will happen tomorrow, when robots will really come? Then, perhaps, every fifth person will be among the ranks of the unfortunate, the degraded, the cast-off. Many professions are dying out. Entire spheres of the economy are disappearing. The much praised system of free competition shirks in the face of the technological revolution. It is

unable to ensure a smooth transition of the work force from one sector and enterprise to another.

However, the most dangerous burns--first degree burns, incurable burns-- are those which modern technology causes in military affairs. In this regard, the scientific-technical egg hatches into such a dinosaur that even the nuclear dragon withdraws before him. New technology is the nerve of the latest military production, its motivating force.

The well-known Zbigniew Brzezinski, former aid to the US president on matters of national security, in an article recently published in the WALL STREET JOURNAL, tells quite openly of the plans and aspirations of American military men. He sees the inevitable onset of a "political paralysis in negotiations" on disarmament in connection with the fact that "the technological revolution in the sphere of armament is proceeding at an ever increasing pace." He refers to the speech presented by James Westwood and published in the press organ of the naval military college, REVIEW. In the speech, he says: "The 80's are a period of swift technical changes in building rockets and accessories for them. The "stealth" bombers loom on the horizon, capable of launching "stealth" cruise-missiles and accurate guided missiles..." Extremely mobile and unusually precise delivery systems are appearing, and their proliferation is already developing.

The Americans are presenting the question of full replacement of the entire potential of intercontinental ballistic missiles, whose production cost hundreds of millions of dollars. Yet this is only the first step in modernization of weapons.

The largest step, or rather not a step but a leap, even a breakthrough into the unthinkable, is the development of military space systems. We need not guess what is behind President R. Reagan's "star wars" program. The Americans hope that, supported by their achievements primarily in the sphere of electronics, and also utilizing the potential of Japan, they will gain supremacy over the USSR in the military sphere. The means intended for the so-called "space wars" are anti-satellite and anti-missile systems. If we want to be totally precise, then it is specifically the systems for destroying enemy missiles that are the new word in the technology of tomorrow. Anti-satellite means were known previously.

An acute battle is currently being waged in Washington over the military space programs. The American administration, despite certain disorienting gestures, clearly intends to implement such programs. Planned in four stages, the last of which will be completed in the 21st Century, these programs will cost over one trillion dollars. Scientific experts believe that about 2,400 orbital battle stations equipped with lasers will be required. However, even with these conditions their effectiveness will hardly reach 90 percent of warhead interceptions. Aside from this, other systems of so-called defensive weapons are also being studied. These would be intended for destroying warheads at the starting section of their trajectory, as well as after it. For example, a weapons system with the use of "kinetic energy" presupposes the creation of interceptor missiles and weapons for firing with super-high initial speeds.

The army and the military monopolies can rest assured. They will have plenty to do. They will not have to beg for orders on the market for production of computer toys. And what can we say, it is now that their hour of glory is coming in the literal sense of the word. Forward, to the stars, in order to crash down harder from there--to earth...

However, the matter is not entirely one of military space programs. The technological revolution is spreading also to standard types of weapons, especially in connection with the application of mini-computers, new materials, and improved optics. In the post-war period there have been approximately 5-6 generations of such weapons. Today a number of modernization improvements are at hand which will essentially encompass all types of standard weapons: airplanes, tanks, firearms, mortars, auto transport, and automatic weapons--in a word, all the military means which were used in numerous wars by countries of the non-socialist world after the Second World War.

This portends a new competitive boom in world arms trade, and possibly a redefinition of the roles of arms suppliers. The USA, which sells the lion's share of all the weapons entering the world market, will of course retain its priority in this profitable business. It is followed by France, England, Italy and Brazil. In the foreseeable future, the share of Japan and the FRG will evidently undergo a relative increase, especially in the delivery of the latest strategic materials, primarily electronics. The Japanese are giving particular attention to work in the sphere of anti-missile defense and control over marine communications. They are also testing a tank which is fully serviced by robots and computers, as well as a "land-sea" missile, etc. In a word, the war games in the countries of the capitalist world are receiving a strong impetus.

"MISS TECHNOLOGY"

An acute burn, possibly still a second degree burn, has been inflicted on the mutual relations between the capitalist centers of industrial might--the USA, Japan, and West Europe. A struggle has developed: who is to become "Miss Technology" and be confirmed at the very peak of the new technological revolution? The electronics, information, steel, and agricultural wars persistently alter the relation of power between the industrial giants. It is extremely interesting to note that Marx noted this regularity as far back as the middle of the last century. He wrote: "...In our time there are certain sectors of industry which dominate over all the others and which ensure the peoples who are most involved in them the domination of the world market."

Two of the major countries of the current capitalist world--the USA and Japan--have primarily locked in the technological struggle. While the USA still surpasses Japan in its volume of industrial production (not to mention agricultural production), Japan surpasses the USA in a number of the most current types of production, primarily in the sphere of electronics.

In regard to Japan, Americans and West Europeans experience an acute feeling, where jealousy is strongly mixed with desperation. "The center of the world is being displaced to Asia," "Japan is the country of the 21st Century,"

"The outrageous game of the Asians is stifling American industry". These are the headlines and sentences filling articles and books in the western countries. What are the representatives of the white race so much afraid of? The loss of their age-long supremacy over the Asians? Not only this. They are afraid of the secret which stands behind the technological achievements of Japan. As before, the Japanese work more productively than the Americans. The reason why is unknown, and this causes particular irritation and particular unrest. And there is cause for alarm. Judge for yourselves.

In the book especially devoted to American-Japanese rivalry entitled "A Remarkable Race," U. Davidson writes: "The USA is waging two simultaneous wars: in the sphere of armaments with the Soviet Union, and in the sphere of industry with Japan. To ensure military as well as industrial supremacy of the USA, the engineering and technology of information (informatics and means of communication) are vitally important to it. In several years, the Japanese have siezed 15 percent of the American market in organizational technology, 40 percent of the market in electronic consumer goods, 100 percent of the market in video recorders, and 10 percent of such an important market as components for electronic equipment."

The Americans accuse the Japanese of not playing fair. This is evidenced, in the words of Americans, in the fact that the Japanese allegedly receive no less than 40 percent of their information on technological innovations by means of technological espionage. However, the Americans also do not fall behind. The WASHINGTON POST recently reported that the "CIA has approved the payment of bribes in the sum of \$55,000 for the purpose of obtaining blueprints describing secret technology which is used in Japan in high-speed land transport, and specifically--in the fastest monorail system in the world." Technological espionage has become a state mafia in our day. This is one of the fast-growing "sectors" in the sphere of state government as well as in private firms in the capitalist countries.

A LION'S ALLIANCE

It was said in the old days that he who is quick in the sciences and does not fall behind in morals finds himself further behind than ahead. Alas, this is true also in our technotronic age. The saying "grief to the defeated" often turns to "grief to the victors," who are decomposed by moral erosion, national egoism, and the worship of money. The "robotization" of moral relations between the Americans and their forebears--the English, Dutch, Germans, and French--is proceeding at an extremely rapid rate.

The symbol of the new type of economic relations between them has become trade-monetary Reaganism. In other words, unbounded American egoism which has no consideration for anyone or anything. The elevated rate of the dollar, protectionism in regard to American goods, the growth of the percentage rate--these are only the tip of the iceberg which is moving from the Atlantic to Europe. America above all--this has become the state policy of the current administration, and the countries of Western Europe are among the victims of this policy.

It is a great misfortune to have been fortunate in the past. The developed countries of Western Europe, who are falling ever farther behind in the world technological race, are now feeling this in full measure.

The French monthly journal MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE writes: "Europe has gone crazy. It is dying. The time has come to prepare for its funeral. There is no sense in wishing it death: it will die of its own accord under the impact of scientific and economic progress achieved by its competitors."

I would like to reassure the West Europeans. Europe will not die. However, its age-long pretensions to the role of ruler of world destinies are indeed dying. And this time they are dying for good. The decline of Europe, which O. Spengler predicted at the beginning of the century, has extended for the entire century. And the last blow was dealt in that sphere which at one time was the symbol of Europe's greatness and the object of envy of the entire civilized world: science, engineering and technology.

In the course of the "steel war", the members of the "Common Market" recently demanded that the USA pay them compensation in the amount of \$570 million for losses sustained as a result of additional limitations on the import of steel into the USA. However, the Americans, of course, rejected this demand, calling it "absurd."

Another front of the new technological war is agricultural production. Here the interests of the USA and the West European countries have clashed most sharply.

TECHNOLOGICAL COLONIZATION

The industrial giants are trying to impose the models existing within the capitalist countries on the entire non-socialist world: the super-rich, the simply rich, the average, the poor, and the poverty-stricken countries. By their favor, 70 percent of the people on earth have been bogged down at the stage of the first industrial revolution, or even at its preceding stages. Many of them are engaged in primitive farming, hunting and gathering similar to that which their predecessors did a thousand years ago.

It is true that some of the developing countries have come to the forefront and have occupied the place of moderately developed industrial powers. But at what price? At the price of economic subordination to the imperialistic centers. They are reminiscent of the man holding the wolf by the ears: they are being pulled ever closer into the jaws of the transnational monopolies, the international banks and foreign exchange funds, and the growing debts.

Look who is most in debt to the West: it is specifically those who are working so hard to create their peripheral centers of economic might. Brazil is the country with the largest foreign indebtedness in the world--87 billion. It is followed by Mexico with 85 billion, which comprises 33 percent of the country's gross national product; South Korea--39 billion dollars, and Argentina--38 billion dollars. In comparing these figures, we can understand the source of

the deep financial crisis which the above-named countries are undergoing, along with 25 other developing countries. They are literally choking from their indebted load. The current technological revolution is not only not helping, but rather exacerbating the problem. The purchase of new technology as well as weapons has led to a continued growth in the indebtedness of the developing countries to the USA, Western Europe and Japan. Their debts have exceeded \$810 billion. The supremacy in electronics, informatics, atomic energy, rocket building and other types of foremost technology is becoming the tool for redistributing resources, turning the less industrially developed countries into raw material appendages of the more highly developed countries and leading to information expansion. Before our very eyes, technological aid is serving as a means of political and even social reorientation of many countries in the developing world.

The food problem is becoming ever more acute for the developing countries. The article by the Italian journalist Tito Sansa characteristically entitled "Starving While Drowning in Grain" rightly points out that today there is so much food being produced in the world that no man should ever know hunger. However, despite this fact, a billion people (in other words, one-fourth of all mankind) suffer from malnutrition. Such are the grimaces of the second "green" revolution.

A dangerous phenomenon is the growing "colonization" of the developing countries by the western means of mass information. One of the well-known African activists, Kristopher Nasimentu, characterized this phenomenon as follows: "This engenders colonialism, and much more effectively. The first world implements control, while the third world is deprived of such control. The western information sources create the concept of the world." This is how the informative revolution is shaping up for the developing countries. And next is global television, which the West is trying to use with all its efforts for cultural penetration into other countries.

From this we can see why the proposals forthcoming from the developing countries regarding a new economic order, the democratization of the information order, and the overcoming of neocolonialism which goes hand in hand with technological aid are so acute and current.

What is the moral and what is the solution here? The solution consists of ever more active efforts by the socialist countries, as well as the developing states, in mastering the latest achievements in science and technology. Only with this condition will the new technological revolution really become an all-people's achievement. Moreover, its course and consequences for countries, peoples and continents must be more closely regulated by international means--through the UN, UNESCO, international economic organizations, and through the development of cooperation between the centers of technological might with consideration for the interests of all peoples and states. Then mankind will be able to utilize the fruits of the technological revolution and eliminate its threats.

12322

CSO: 1807/87

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

ALBANIAN-BULGARIAN TRADE PROTOCOL--According to the Albanian Telegraph Agency, a protocol on trade and payments for 1985 has been signed in Tirana between the Governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Bulgaria. In accordance with the protocol Albania will export bitumen, copper wire, clothing, citrus fruit, cognac, and other goods to Bulgaria. Bulgaria will supply pipes, steel sheet, nonferrous metals, motor vehicle tires, chemicals, and other goods. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4 PM]

CSO: 1807/93

NATIONAL

PAPER RUNS DAUGHTER'S TRIBUTE TO CPSU'S MASHEROV

PM141435 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 10 November 1984 carries on page 2 under the rubric "From the Family Album" and the headline "Ardent Memory" an article by Natalya Masherova recalling her father, the late Petr Mironovich Masherov, formerly candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. She begins by describing his early life, his training as a teacher, and his heroism as a partisan during World War II and goes on to describe how his personal and public integrity were always intertwined:

"All the alarms, concerns, victories, and problems of the republic lived on the block where Masherov lived. They were the personal life of my father. From an early age we learned to be gladdened by the sun and the rain, but not because it made it possible to sunbathe or collect mushrooms. During a drought or a long destructive period of rain, we would run to the window in the morning in the hope that at last the right weather had set in for the ears of grain to form.

"He was a Bolshevik not just in his office and in brilliantly lit rooms full of people. He did not change one iota when he put on his slippers.

"Father was infinitely modest in his personal requirements and demanded the same from us, his children, his family. We all knew that it was impossible and pointless to put a request to Father which he could satisfy simply by the authority invested in him by the party. Exactingness toward ourselves became the moral yardstick for us, his children."

Natalya goes on to describe an incident on his 55th birthday, when he was unable to enjoy the family celebrations because the same day he felt morally compelled to expel a promising young communist from the party, and she cites his musings on this topic: "If somebody behaves decently only for superficial reasons (if his job requires it) and not from internal motives, a collapse of authority is inevitable. Selflessness in work and modesty in life, active goodness and democratic commitment are the norms of man's existence. This is the foundation on which the talents and abilities of each person are revealed. Living for others, not being a slave to money, maintaining freedom of ideas and high ideological convictions, for which it is worth living and working.... The struggle for the new is beyond the ability of some, and the weak tire.

"In this Father never tired. Machines, ideas, books, and people filled with the future interested him in the extreme. It was by no means idle interest. He always wished for better and better things to arise and take root in the republic."

The article is accompanied by three photographs. One shows Masherov on his 60th birthday. A second shows him in London in 1945 in the Soviet delegation at the founding conference of the WFDY. And the third photograph shows him and his wife relaxing in a boat. This photograph is captioned "How rarely such moments occurred in their family life."

CSO: 1800/70

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES PZPR DELEGATION

PM131531 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Nov 84 pp 1, 3

[GruzINFORM report: "Conversation at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 31 October E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, received a delegation of PZPR officials headed by Michal Atlas, director of the PZPR Central Committee Administration Department, which is currently visiting Georgia.

During the friendly conversation that took place, the guests were acquainted with the Georgian Communist Party's activity in mobilizing the working people to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. It was emphasized that the positive results achieved in the economy and in society-building were made possible thanks to the unremitting concern and great help of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the conversation special attention was paid to the consistent and purposeful work of the Georgian Communist Party and its Central Committee in combatting various kinds of negative phenomena, reinforcing order, discipline, and legality, and improving the moral and psychological climate in the republic. An excellent system has been established here to coordinate the activity of party, soviet, and law enforcement organs and public organizations in ensuring socialist law and order and legality. The system of party leadership and supervision of law enforcement activities is an integral part of all the organizational and political work of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and party committees at the local level.

A working group headed by the first secretary has been set up in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee to reinforce discipline, socialist legality, and law and order. It is comprised of the chiefs of a number of Central Committee sections, the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet Presidium, leaders of republic administrative organs, the chairman of the Central Committee Party Commission and the chairman of the People's Control Committee, and a number of other leading comrades. The working group regularly examines both questions relating to the improvement of law enforcement work and the state of the struggle against crime in specific areas, and draws up practical recommendations.

After a profound and comprehensive study of the prevailing situation, the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium introduced corresponding amendments to the Criminal Code, imposing higher penalties for a number of crimes which have been on the increase. As a result the number of such transgressions of the law has dropped.

In its activity, the Central Committee working group relies on similar groups established at party raykoms and gorkoms, and directs and coordinates their work. Commissions to combat negative phenomena established at republic ministries and departments, and called upon to ensure the reliable safe-keeping of socialist property and to prevent offenses, also operate within this system.

The systematic nature of the work on the most pressing problems in reinforcing socialist law and order is ensured by republic commissions such as the commission for the prevention of offenses which arise in daily life. This commission also coordinates the work of local soviet ispolkoms and all other organs in the struggle against parasitism.

A republic working-group to combat traffic safety violations has been set up. It carries out specific work aimed at the establishment of order in the utilization of the means of transport and the observance of traffic safety regulations.

The republic commission for juvenile affairs coordinates work on the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The republic commission for combatting drunkenness and alcoholism is operating actively.

Thus a definite system has developed in the republic based on the principle: Public order is a party concern.

A characteristic feature of this activity is that the results of the struggle against crime are summed up every month at the party Central Committee with the participation of members of the Central Committee bureau, party raykom and gorkom secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispoklom chairmen, leaders of law enforcement organs, and the media. This enables us to be constantly on top of the situation, to have the state of affairs in our field of vision, to monitor it, and to define the tasks and avenues of law enforcement activity in every area.

The annual results are examined at the party aktiv meeting; the decision to convene this meeting is published in the press, and, without fail, it includes an invitation to the working people to express their appraisal of the state of this work and to submit their proposals and observations concerning the maintenance of public order and the intensification of the struggle against embezzlements of socialist property, bribery, other abuses of official position, and speculation. And these are taken into account during the discussion of this issue at the party aktiv meeting.

Recently, it was noted during the conversation, people with party experience and from the Komsomol have joined administrative organs. These organs have been reinforced by representatives of labor collectives recommended by the working people for work in this important sector.

Thanks to this comprehensive approach to the solution of questions of reinforcing socialist law and order in the republic, a generally steady trend toward a lower crime rate has been observed since 1978.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is paying a great deal of attention to the ideological backup of the struggle against negative phenomena. Here too, a corresponding system has been elaborated which envisages specific work with all the categories of the population.

The news media, which carry out consistent and purposeful work in molding sound public opinion, are an important link in this chain. The task has been set to systematize all work in combatting tendencies toward private ownership. Scientific establishments and VUZ social sciences departments have been enlisted in this work. Creative workers--writers, artists, actors, architects, and composers--are implementing the party's social demands. A great deal in this respect is also being done by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Center for the Study, Shaping, and Forecasting of Public Opinion.

The practice of the Georgian Communist Party's struggle against all kinds of negative phenomena and its consistent course toward improving the moral and psychological climate have the active support of the republic's working people.

All this, it was noted during the conversation, by no means signifies that all questions and problems have been resolved.

The main thing is to ensure that the Central Committee demands are brought to the knowledge of every communist and that work efficiency is enhanced in literally every sector. Here paramount importance is attached to the grass-roots level. The question of the purity of the party's ranks assumes decisive significance. The party organizations' role in this sphere has never been greater. Meetings are currently being held at primary party organizations at which communists are reporting on their work and describing how they work, bring up their children, and implement the demands of the CPSU rules. On the basis of the results of these reports party testimonials are approved, containing sharply critical appraisals alongside positive assessments.

It was emphasized that the Georgian Party Organization is tackling the boldest experiments not just in the sphere of the economy but also in party organizational work and in ideological activity. The CPSU Central Committee is encouraging the quest for effective new forms of work in every way and is backing the innovations.

Comrade Michal Atlas expressed cordial gratitude for the meaningful and frank conversation and the interesting account of the Georgian Party organization's

activity. The experience of the Georgian SSR and of the republic's communists, he said, will greatly contribute to the implementation of the decisions of the latest PZPR Central Committee plenum which discussed questions of the reinforcement of order, discipline, and legality. "If we succeed in organizing our work as it has been done in Georgia," he observed, "we will achieve a great deal."

Taking part in the conversation were B.V. Nikolskiy, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; V.A. Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section; Zh.K. Shartava, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section; N.Sh. Endeladze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section; and E.V. Gendzekhadze, deputy chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Section.

CSO: 1830/111

REGIONAL

DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES LENINAKAN AWARD CEREMONY

GF202000 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 3 Nov 84 pp 1, 2, 3

[Speech by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at an awards ceremony on the presentation of the people's friendship banner to Leninakan City, 2 November]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades. A glorious jubilee is being marked today, the 60th anniversary of naming of Kyumri City after our genius leader and teacher the great Lenin, whose immortal ideas enlightened the way of the Armenian people's rebirth and were the path to the achievement of happiness by the people's friendship.

The jubilee celebrations and the presentation of the state award to the city are taking place at a significant time.

The recently-held CPSU Central Committee Plenum reviewed a question which has a direct bearing on the supreme goal of the party's activity, the undeviating promotion of the people's living standard. The comprehensive speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum noted the results of the food program, the successes achieved in the socialist development of the villages as well as the means for further development of the country's economy. The speech also set the tasks for future development of irrigation, the intensification of agricultural production, and setting agricultural production on an industrial basis. The plenum established a long-term program for the stable growth of food reserves and increasing the use of irrigation and reclaimed lands.

The decisions of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech were greatly approved by all the Soviet peoples and created a new upsurge in labor and political activity among the country's workers.

It is significant that the high award of the fatherland is being presented to Leninakan prior to the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which began a new era in the history of mankind, the era of the victory of socialism and communism. It was a revolution which opened a new era in the destinies of the Armenian people and all the peoples of our country.

Today, the city workers and the party, trade unions, and komsomol organizations are fulfilling with creative and diligent work the decisions of the 26th Congress of the party and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums following the congress. They are ensuring the fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan targets. They are welcoming the popular day with substantial achievements and are marking the jubilee of Leninakan with accomplished tasks.

The city's industry was overfulfilled the plan targets of the past 3 years of the Five-Year Plan period and those of the past 9 months. The commodities output production volume has grown by 15.1 percent. Over R43.5 million worth of output above the plan has been produced.

The implementation of scientific and technological achievements in production and prominent technological processes, the use of comprehensive quality control systems and the increase in the technological standard of produced output has been undertaken in the city's enterprises. Labor productivity has increased by 11 percent. The proportion of state quality mark output is over 28 percent of the overall output volume.

Six new industrial enterprises have been commissioned including the garment factory, the agricultural machinery factory, the bicycle factory, the glass factory, and the prefabricated house factory. New capabilities have been commissioned in five enterprises. For the fulfillment of socialist obligations of the above plan, increase of labor productivity and the reduction of prime costs are being ensured.

A broad socialist development plan is being realized. The capital investments projected for the construction of houses, schools, preschools, and social, cultural, and consumer installations are increasing. The work of the transport and services sector is improving.

The party organizations are constantly perfecting the ideological and political education work and are further uniting them with the life demands and the solution of the economic, social, and cultural development questions.

There are many interesting initiatives in the educational work of the city's party organization. This work is being further concentrated in the labor collectives and is being activated in accordance with residential areas. Great attention is being paid to the education of the new generation.

Talking about the city's huge achievements, we point out with gratitude the honest help and support for Leninakan and the Soviet Armenia by the fraternal USSR peoples, primarily by the great Russian people. Each worker of the city and republic is aware that all our achievements are the result of their united work with the Soviet people, the result of realizing the party's wise Leninist national policy and its great projects, and the implementation of the ingenious Leninist course.

The workers of the city which has glorious internationalist traditions, where the representatives of different nations and nationalities of our country unitedly work in many collectives, are fulfilling their duty toward the fatherland with honor, and constantly expanding their contribution to the multiplication

of the material and spiritual wealth of our great fatherland. To achieve new successes in this work Leninakan citizens are being assisted by the strengthening fraternal relations and the traditional socialist emulation with the workers of Kutayis, Kirovabad, and Tartu, whose representatives are participating in these celebrations.

The role of the city's party organization is great in all achievements. It has been and remains to be a major organizing power and the leader of the masses in all sectors of the growth and flourishing of Leninakan. The party organization is directing the efforts of the masses toward the solution of creative issues and the realization of economic and cultural construction plans. As one of the prominent brigades of the Armenian Communist Party it has a rich experience of struggle for the fulfillment of the party's plans, preserves and develops its glorious revolutionary and labor traditions with care, and has been and is a real center of cadres.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee highly appreciates the organizational and political activities of the Leninakan party organization and expresses confidence that it will always endeavor to fulfill the tasks set before the city, constantly direct the efforts of the masses toward the fulfillment of the new and large-scale plans for the social and cultural development of the city, actively improve and strengthen within the city workers communist knowledge, profound devotion to the Leninism ideas, Soviet patriotism and internationalism, and intolerance toward the enemies of socialism, and peace.

We face large-scale and complicated tasks. The tasks are to intensify national production, speed up scientific and technological progress, technically retool production, implement new techniques and technology, raise work productivity and output quality, and improve economy management, economic mechanism, and the organization of production and work, the saving of all types of resources, and create better conditions for the work, life and rest for the workers.

It is necessary to constantly fulfill the food and energy program set by the party.

The party organization should enhance state, planning, and labor discipline in all locations. It is unacceptable for some enterprises to do good work while others are not fulfilling their plans, or are failing to honor their contractual obligations and are producing low-quality products.

The work of construction organizations is in need of serious improvement. They are not ensuring the total fulfillment of construction and installations work plans and the commissioning of installations in time. It is necessary to pay particular attention to the efficient use of capital investments and to cut down the volume of uncompleted constructions.

It is the task of each work collective to unswervingly fulfill the party's target for the above plan to raise labor productivity and for the further reduction of the prime cost of a product.

The attention of the city party organizations should be constantly concentrated on the increasing of labor productivity in all the national economy sectors. The most important task of the work collectives is to achieve the output volume growth only through an increase of production.

All city enterprises without exception must strengthen the work of improving output quality. Each collective must endeavor to produce such products that meet the standard of the best samples of the fatherland and overseas and correspond with consumers' needs.

A lot has to be done to improve the work of municipal services, to raise the quality of construction, and to reform the city and increase the greenery in it. A lot has been done in this regard, particularly in the preservation of historic monuments and the restructuring of old streets. However, if we are carefully preserving and restructuring the old houses and constructions that are of architectural value then today we are obliged to construct beautiful and high-quality architectural edifices so that future generations will be proud of the construction talents of their predecessors.

Leninakan must display much help to the agricultural workers of Shirak for further increasing agricultural production. The decisions of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum necessitate the multiplication of the efforts in this regard. We are confident that the workers of your city will continue the traditions of Shirkanal construction workers and will make their valuable contribution to the realization of this great economic and political task.

The party and Soviet organs and organizations should improve the work of transport, trade, consumers' services, health care, and all the other services which are directly linked with public services. It is necessary to use all the means available to overcome all types of negative phenomenon and violations of socialist norms, law, and order.

In one word, it is necessary to remove the work shortcomings step by step and to achieve the planned goals. It is very important for the city's workers to simply know that participation in this is the duty, obligation, and work of honor of everyone.

Comrades. Our most important task is the further improvement of the communist education of the workers and the perfection of propaganda and mass-political work. In this field we must always link our activities to practical tasks and real social and economic processes. This is what has been urged by the recent CPSU Central Committee decision on "the course of implementation of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee resolutions by the Armenian SSR party organization."

In this document, which has historic significance for the republic, there is a profound analysis of the propaganda and political education work of the party committees and primary party organizations, and methods and paths have been defined in it for the further perfection of the entire communist education and the improvement of the republic's economic and cultural construction, public, and political processes and the party management of all sectors of life.

It appreciates the activities of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and the gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations to improve the propaganda and mass-political work, to promote their scientific standard and activities, and to strengthen the link of the solution of social and economic questions with life. It positively points out the main results of our propaganda and political education work. There is a healthy moral and political atmosphere in the republic. The production and public activity of the workers has grown, the internationalist education work is becoming more comprehensive, and the 5-year plan targets in industry, agriculture, transport, and production of consumer goods are being fulfilled.

The decision also reveals shortcomings and gaps. The party organizations are slowly realizing the propaganda and mass-political work in light of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions, and their separation from practical tasks has not been fully overcome. The propagandist work has not become the affair of each communist. The encompassing of leading cadres in this work is loose. An efficient system for educational work with different population categories has been formed everywhere.

Along with the party assessment of the shortcomings, the decision notes ways to overcome them.

The CPSU Central Committee decision has a huge mobilizing power, inspires optimism, directs the republic's party organization toward the further enhancement of the political awareness of the communists and all the workers, multiplication of their contribution to the socioeconomic development work of the republic and the whole country, and the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the resolutions of the June 1983 CPSU Plenum and the following plenums and instructions of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is a long-term and scientifically based plan for the activities of the Armenian Communist Party, its committees and primary organizations, which opens large dimensions for the further improvement of the work of party, Soviet, trade unions, komsomol, and economic organs and organizations, work collectives, and scientific, educational, and creative establishments.

The CPSU Central Committee decision was accepted with deep gratitude by the communists and all the workers as a great aid from the party's central committee to the republic's party organization and as a new and vivid display of the party's Leninist care toward the welfare of our people.

Our tasks to realize the decision will be defined in detail during one of the upcoming Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenums. For now, the party committees and organizations must ensure the profound study of its basic means by all the communists and in all work collectives. They must establish and constantly implement comprehensive measures to realize the demands of the decision, quickly eliminate the shortcomings noted in it, further improve the communist education of the workers, raise the standard of propaganda and mass-political work, and mobilize the masses to fulfill the economic and cultural construction tasks.

Comrades, during the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, tasks were put forward which are linked with entering the period prior to the convention of the party's 27th Congress and the establishment of the 12th Five-Year Plan and the future targets, which will embody the party's economic strategy until the end of the current century.

It was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum that the basic purpose of these plans is simple. It adopts the concept of depending on the more progressive work results of the Soviet people to make the welfare of our people reach a qualitatively new level and considerably raise the standard of their material and spiritual life.

All the Soviet people, the workers of Soviet Armenia and in that regard Leninakan are preparing to welcome with honor the 27th Congress of the genuine Leninist party.

New initiatives are being created and socialist emulation is being waged with a new power in order to fulfill the current year plans and those of the entire five-year plan period.

The work results of the past months of 1984 prove that we will achieve this goal.

The republic's industry fulfilled the 10-month plans for output production and sales ahead of time. The production volume growth rates have reached 6.5 percent. Many work collectives have reached 6.5 percent. Many work collectives have undertaken obligations to complete the five-year plan targets before the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the great patriotic war.

Regardless of the extreme disadvantageous weather, the agricultural workers have similarly achieved good results. The plans for the production and sales of basic types of agricultural products are being fulfilled.

The work of the construction workers is not bad. The targets and socialist obligations undertaken are being successfully fulfilled by the workers of communications, consumers services, and a number of other national economy branches.

The workers of our republic, as for all the Soviet people, unanimously approve and warmly defend the wise domestic and foreign policy of the Leninist party.

Along with expressions of deep gratitude for the care displayed to our people's welfare and the prosperity of Soviet Armenia, the workers of our republic assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee's Politburo, and Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council, that they will further actively implement with inspired and patriotic work, the decisions of the party's 26th Congress and those of the CPSU Central Committee Plenums and will fulfill with honor the 11th Five-Year Plan targets.

CSO: 1838/15

REGIONAL

FRG TOURIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF LITHUANIA RIDICULED

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 22 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Jonas Lukosevicius: "Strange Dreams"]

[Text] Every year many of our countrymen living in various countries visit Lithuania. Among them was a teacher from the FRG, D. Baltutyte, who visited us with a group of her fellow teachers.

After she returned home she wrote an article for the reactionary emigre newspaper EUROPOS LIETUVIS [Europe's Lithuanian]. Her impressions were so deeply prejudiced that even Radio Vatican liked them and broadcast them as an example of Catholic conscientiousness.

The above is a fact.

Everything started near the wall which divides the two Germanies. Not only menacing guards stood near the wall, but I too stood there; a shudder came over me: tomorrow I will be in the Soviet Union. That shudder shook me even more, when on my last night in the free world, I was visited by a wolf named Gediminas. Well, not exactly--I actually dreamed about him. For some reason, he spoke to me in German through the voice of my gymnasium history teacher. And so this wolf, wearing a metal helmet, said to me: "Danute, noble Lithuanian girl, be very careful with the Bolsheviks. They will brainwash you with strong soap." Suddenly I woke up. But in the real world everything was even worse. In Vilnius, I found that my early preconceptions and firm opinions were great delusions. You who live there or visit often have already become completely blinded and do not see or hear anything. But I became more and more disappointed. This was not the Lithuania about which my parents told me. Neither wooden shoes nor horses hoofs resounded here. And what kind of a Lithuanian is without wooden shoes or peasant sandals? My parents never told me about other kinds of Lithuanians. Now everyone is hurrying, everyone is behind locked doors, everyone is very fearful of something. It was sad for me to look at them. Perhaps you are among them? If so, than I am sorry for you also. I wanted so much to put one of them, maybe even you, into the palm of my hand and take him back with me to the West. I stopped one of them in the central plaza of Vilnius and said to him, "Climb into my palm." But he shouted, "Beat it, my time is valuable and

I don't have time to take up with the likes of you. If you want, you can come to my hotel tonight." He spoke in German, and as it later became clear, was a tourist from Munich.

It seemed very odd to me that I did not see people pale from hunger in the streets. I had heard that here eggs were sold only to those who had foreign passports. Either my parents had told me something not quite correct or the Bolsheviks know how to cover up things very well.

We decided to visit a church, but never got there. That day they purposely arranged a concert for us in one of the Vilnius schools. Its participants were gathered, especially for our arrival, from all parts of Lithuania and were clearly rehearsed for not less than ten years. We told our tourist guide that we would not be satisfied without a church visit. I believed my parents when they said that the doors of all churches were nailed shut (but they didn't say where you could get so many nails) and that we would not be allowed to go into them. They fooled us; they took us to that very small church--St. Anne's.

I also saw the ancient Trakai Castle about which my parents and teachers told me. I was disappointed. It is not the same castle. The greater part of this castle was built by the Bolsheviks with very red bricks. We all know very well that this castle was razed by them more than four hundred years ago so that they could rebuild it now according to their "design" with red bricks. We were also in Elektrenay, but we didn't like it very much. We would have preferred to see the beggars about whom my parents told me so nicely. We weren't taken to see them because there no longer are any beggars here; none could be brought in because they don't have foreign currency. They took us to Klaypeda and showed us a sculpture garden and the port. I stood there and thought: "It would be great to be on Birute's Hill!" And there we were, standing on Burite's Hill surrounded by sullen faces. When we showed them our foreign passports, they began to smile and spoke to us in beautiful Lithuanian. At the amber museum I looked at a large yellow piece of Lithuanian gold that had a little Lithuanian fly imbedded in it. I wanted very much to free the fly, put it in the palm of my hand and take it to the freedom of Europe and the Western countries. I wanted to dig the little fly out of the bondage into which the Bolsheviks put her a thousand years ago. But would anyone let me do it?

Again, the German wall. Suddenly the shuddering stopped as if someone disconnected the electricity. During my first night on free soil, a German speaking duke appeared again. He said to me, "Danute, noble Lithuanian girl, you performed a "horse'sized" feat of great worth. It would be even better if you told the whole world about it in the newspaper EUROPOS LIETUVIS; and then Radio Vatican would broadcast your report. I awoke and did as the duke in wolf's clothing said. Did I really do these things, as you heard, or did I dream it all--I really don't know.

12656

CSO: 1809/3

REGIONAL

WORK OF LITHUANIAN MVD POLITICAL ORGANS PRAISED

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 15 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by Alfonsas Builis, chief, Political Department, LISSR Ministry of Internal Affairs: "Faithful to Duty"]

[Text] The Shalgunovs, inhabitants of Vilnius, returned from town to find that their home had been burglarized. They immediately dialed 02....Militia personnel promptly began to look for the perpetrators. Within a short time they were found and punished and the stolen items were returned to the owners.

The Shalgunovs sent a letter to two workers of the Vilnius City Office of Internal Affairs--Militia Captain Ivan Ivanov and Militia Lieutenant Vidmantas Maksimaitis--thanking them for their thoughtfulness and irreproachable work.

Andrijevskis wrote a thank-you letter, for the speed with which the stolen items were found, to the personnel of the internal affairs department of Moletay Ravon. Another group of citizen thanked the investigation service of the Shvenchionskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department.

Ordinarily people call for our services during times of hardship--when they are faced with a crime, misdeed or infraction of our common-good norms. When lawfulness, order and tranquility are restored, the professional work of the militia and the established public trust should not remain unrecognized. With a great deal of respect, we mention the names of those who in the name of duty and in the name of justice, order and tranquility risked their lives. Not very long ago, Komsomol member Richardas Micholchas, an inspector with the VAI's [Motor Vehicle Administration] road patrol service, was killed when he stopped an armed criminal. After his death he was awarded the Order of the Red Star. At the end of last year, Senior Lieutenant Viktoras Borisovas and Militia Captain Petras Shiushus, workers of the VAI gave up their lives while carrying out their duties.

The party and government are doing a great deal to ensure that the Soviet militia man is politically sound, professionally qualified, highly principled and morally strong. In 1983 a Decree of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee established political organs within the country's internal affairs system to improve, in every way possible, the political education work of internal affairs organs.

Within recent years, a large number of energetic party workers entered the ranks of political workers. Together with the officials of our older generation they make up the nucleus of the internal affairs ministry's political organs. The work of Jonas Dershkaskas from Kayshyadoris, Juozas Motuizas from Varenay, Arunas Berkman from Lazdiyay and numerous other political leaders should be commended.

To ensure law and order, young workers are standing shoulder to shoulder with our veterans who first dedicated their lives to the Communist Party when they fought on the fronts during the Great Patriotic War, were members of partisan groups and defended the common people. We are grateful to the committees of party collectives and Komsomol organizations that recommend truly worthy people for work in the militia. Two brothers, Jurgis Rachkauskas and Sigitas Rachkauskas, were recommended by the experimental housing construction combine and have been working for more than a year in the Alytus City Internal Affairs Section. Because of their good work, both earned the respect and trust of citizens. Young Communist Algimantas Rakauskas found his vocation when he came to the Kedaynyay Rayon Internal Affairs Sections; he was sent by the collective of the chemical plant. It is a pleasure to note that, at the present time, a third of the officials who are working in the republic's internal affairs organs are of Komsomol age. The sponsorship movement is having a very significant effect in increasing young people's knowledge of life, imparting professional knowledge, developing a sense of responsibility and citizenship and transmitting the good traditions of the older generation to younger workers. The majority of the youth's sponsors are outstanding militia personnel and qualified specialists.

Political workers together with local party organs devote a great deal of attention toward improving and vitalizing the work of primary party and Komsomol organizations. The level of law and order as well as the tactical and crime prevention work of small units and individuals are analyzed and goals for improving their qualifications and political education are discussed at party meetings.

Antanas Balchaitis, Mariya Jushkiene and Juozas Bizhokas, respectively the party organization secretaries of the Klaypeda Internal Affairs Administration, the Kretinga Internal Affairs Department and Nauyoyi Vil'nyuskiy Internal Affairs Department of Vilnius City, are organizing the work of primary party organizations skillfully.

Komsomol organizations are showing initiative in their work with the internal affairs department of many rayons. They encourage young militia workers to work with clear purpose and to study; they organize their free time profitably, provide material about militia history and veterans and establish and maintain memorial museums. Recently the second Rally of Young Internal Affairs Workers took place; it was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the V. Lenin Komsomol and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Lithuania from the Fascist occupiers. During the rally the young officials demonstrated their professional skills, highly-principled political maturity and physical and military preparedness.

The Communist Party requires all law enforcement organs to ensure the maintenance of public order and socialist legality and to actively and forcefully oppose the mismanagement and theft of state resources and property and to fight against the crimes of bribery and speculation. We must be more effective in our battle against parasites, hooligans and brawlers; in the prevention of juvenile delinquency; and in providing more resources for crime prevention. We well understand that these goals can be achieved only by knowledgeable and bright people whose professional skill and knowledge are equal to their sense of civic duty, high principles and conscientiousness.

Alas, occasionally the work of some officials is perfunctory and formal. Abuses of official position also occur. Such phenomenon must be fought and dishonest workers must be denounced. In the future, we will demand that every official be irreproachable in performing those duties entrusted to him. Political workers of internal affairs organs and party and Komsomol organizations have a large role to play in this matter. It is their duty to instill officials with a sense of responsibility, discipline and accountability and with an ability to self-critically assess their work and achieve, in a business-like manner and with skill, the goals connected with the protection of public order and socialist legality.

12656
CSO: 1809/3

REGIONAL

ALMA-ATA CELEBRATES GOSR ANNIVERSARY

LD151203 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1515 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpts] In the undying glory of worldwide historic victories, the anniversary of the greatest of revolutions, which inaugurated the epoch of the triumph of socialism and communism, has come around for the 67th time. On the morning of 6 November [as heard], the people of Alma-Ata went out into the streets of their beloved city in high spirits in order to take part in the festive parade. Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev Square was in festive garb. There was a panel depicting Marx, Engels, and Lenin on the building of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party. On the other side of the square were portraits of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; and the dates 1917-1984.

At 1000, Comrade Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party, and members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party: Comrades Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Grebenyuk, Kazybayev, Kamalidenov, Miroshkhin, Nazarbayev, Trofimov, and Turysov, who were warmly greeted by those present, mounted the central viewing stand. Also present were Plotnikov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR; Gukasov, Zhanybekov, Zheltikov, Korotkov, Kuppayev, and Mukhamed-Rakhimov; Major General Kochkin, member of the Military Council and head [as heard] of the Political Directorate of the Central Asian Military District; Kadyrbayev, chairman of the Kazakh Trade Union Council; Abdurakhmanov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Komsomol; Belyakov, chairman of Alma-Ata Oblast Executive Committee; Koychumanov, first secretary of Alma-Ata Gorkom of the Kazakh Communist Party; and Kulibayev, chairman of Alma-Ata city Executive Committee.

A solemn minute ensued. In readiness for the parade the military units took up position on the square. Colonel General [as heard] Lobov, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, received the report of Lieutenant General Nurmangambetov, commander of the parade. He drove around the servicemen taking part in the parade and congratulated them on the nationwide holiday. They responded with a mighty cheer. After completing his

inspection of the troops, the commander of the Central Asian Military District mounted the central viewing stand. On behalf of and on the instructions of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR, and the government of the republic he greeted and congratulated the troops of the military district and the working people of the republic's capital on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The anthems of the Soviet Union and the Kazakh SSR were played. Salvos of a festive salute were fired.

The parade was opened by drummers. They were followed to the accompaniment of a quick march by representatives of various branches of the forces. The square was then filled with the roar of engines. The combat equipment displayed during the parade is a reliable instrument in the hands of the servicemen. The parade concluded with a march-past by a composite military band. On this important day, the units of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District and the Red Banner Eastern Border District once again displayed their high level of combat training and their boundless devotion to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, who are persistently implementing the Leninist foreign policy aimed at strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, and expanding and intensifying cooperation between states.

A demonstration by the working people of Alma-Ata then began. A group of children mounted the central viewing stand and presented flowers to the leaders of the republic. The festive parade ended at that point.

CSO: 1830/118

REGIONAL

IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES RECOVERY IN QUAKE-HIT UZBEK GAS TOWN

PM151255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by A. Trutnev: "Housewarmings in Gazli"]

[Text] Gazli--It is particularly busy nowadays in the new district of the Uzbek gasworkers' city of Gazli--which was destroyed by an earthquake at the beginning of this year. People are moving into well-appointed apartments on a large scale.

A little over 6 months ago a storm raged beneath the Kyzylkum Desert--a powerful earthquake destroyed hundreds of dwellings and gas and oil fields were put out of commission for a short while. The inhabitants of Gazli met the raging elements with steadfastness and organization. In a few days the pumping stations were back to normal.

There were sufficient blood supplies for all in need: tents, yurts, and trucks arrived in the city. An earthquake relief headquarters was set up. And at its very first sessions there was discussion not only about temporary accommodations and the repair of damaged buildings, but also about the construction of a major housing district, for which more than 100 hectares of land on the southern outskirts of Gazli were allocated.

Those spacious homes are now ready. Construction workers from the Ministry of the Gas Industry and the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, student detachments, and our Bulgarian friends are handing over the last installations. Many inhabitants are holding housewarming parties. Around 500 new occupancies are being celebrated.

We visited the new housing district in the company of I. Safarov, chief of the earthquake relief headquarters. The houses are quake-resistant and capable of withstanding even greater earth tremors. Every house has its own individual plot, on which outbuildings will be built.

CSO: 1830/110

REGIONAL

DUSHANBE HOSTS CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL ASIA/KAZAKHSTAN

GF131750 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] The constant economic progress and the development of the moral life of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan under socialism were the topics of the theoretical-scientific conference marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Central Asian republics and the communist parties of Uzbekistan, Kirghiziya, Tadzhikistan, and Turkmenistan which began its work in Dushanbe today. Invited to the conference were party, Soviet trade union and komsomol workers, scientists, vuz teachers, propagandists, lecturers from the Znaniye Society, and mass media and propaganda representatives. The conference was opened by Comrade Makhkamov, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Pallayev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented an opening speech. On behalf of the Tadzhik SSR Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government he cordially greeted the guests from Moscow, Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Frunze, and Ashkhabad and wished them fruitful work. Professor Radionov, first deputy director of the Marxism-Leninist Institute of the CPSU Central Committee and doctor of historical sciences, presented a report on the guiding and directing force of the society of progressive socialism. M. Asimov, president of the Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, gave a report on the role of the Russian people in the historical destiny of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

The conference will last for 2 days. Participating in the work of conference are Comrade Bobosadykova, secretary of the Tajik SSR Communist Party Central Committee; and Comrade Rakhimova, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers.

CSO: 1830/111

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

TURKMEN DEVELOPMENT PLAN--The plan for Turkmen SSR's development until the year 2000 has been established. Henceforth, that Central Asian republic will upgrade its industrial power. Solar energy will be utilized for generating electricity and supplying cities and towns with heat. Meanwhile, maintaining land reclamation work along the banks of the Karakum Canal has also been taken into consideration. The length of the canal will be extended to 1,500 kilometers and cultivation of fine-grained cotton along the banks of the canal will be increased. It is common knowledge that fine-grained cotton is one of the main products of Turkmen SSR [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Oct 84 GF]

TALIN RAYKOM PLENUM--The plenum of the Talin Rayon party committee reviewed organizational issues. The plenum relieved Khachatryan of his duties as the first secretary of the Talin Rayon party committee as he is taking another post and appointed Manukyan, second secretary of the Talin Rayon party committee, as the first secretary of the party committee. [Text] [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 14 Nov 84 GF]

KUNAYEV AT KAZAKH COOPERATIVES CONGRESS--The standard of retail trade provision for the inhabitants of the villages of Kazakhstan is constantly being improved and the range of goods in rural shops is being expanded. As a result, the total volume of retail trade turnover has increased by over a quarter in the past 5 years. These facts were cited at the congress of representatives of consumer cooperatives of the Kazakh SSR which opened in Alma-Ata today. They are discussing the results of the work and the tasks for the further development of the sector. Taking part in the work of the congress is Comrade Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. [Text] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Nov 84 LD]

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